ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,145—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1894.

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CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894. 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	17th Augt.
B.L. *HYDASPES	2998	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5017	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
B.* This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—
RAVENNA, 23rd August. | SIAM, 7th September.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1894.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 20th August, 1894, and s. s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th September, 1894.
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BOMBAY.
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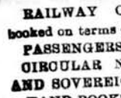

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th August, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st August, at 10 a.m.

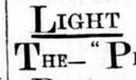
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 16th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 16th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th August, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
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KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.
STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vijiadroog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15: 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.
SHEPHEBD & Co.

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FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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PILSENER BEER.
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GUINNESS'S STOUT.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

Specially bottled at the Brewery for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., and highly recommended as being the best "LIGHT BEER" in the Market.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Per case of	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles, per doz.	6 0	6 12	4 doz. bots.	23 0	26 0
Half-bottles "	4 0	4 8	6 " ½ "	24 0	27 0

It possesses good body and colour, and has an excellent flavour without that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash. Per doz. Bots. Rs. a.	Cash. Per doz. ½ bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Bots. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. ½ bots. Rs. a.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Sons	8 8	6 0	9 8	6 12
Do. by Stone L. G. A.	8 0	5 8	9 0	6 2
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Sons	9 0	6 0	10 0	6 12
Do. do. by Burke and Co.	8 8	5 12	9 8	6 8

(Ind. Coope & Co.'s.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. R. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per dozen qts.	6 8	7 4	Per case of 3 doz. qts.	18 10	20 12
Do. pts.	4 12	5 6	Do. of 6 " pts.	28 6	32 0

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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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BUT WHY SUFFER Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD?

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"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.
Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid Cough remedy they are."
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We admit that the presence of a Piano as an Article of Furniture considerably adds to the attraction of a Drawing Room. All the same, it will neither convey any appreciable value nor good taste if the instrument exposes an internal mechanism possessing an action not conducive to even the most ordinary execution.
We do not say that such Pianos should not be offered for sale if there are people to buy them, but what we emphatically object to is that rubbish of this class should be flattered to a position that the Highest Grades of Pianos only can maintain. How is it possible to associate thorough good workmanship and material with a Piano alleged to be made for a climate like India costing as many Pounds sterling as you can count on your fingers?
Cheap Pianofortes, for constant and regular use, are practical failures. Cheap Pianos may, perhaps, answer for music of the Negro Minstrel type, or pass as good enough by a thumping "Vampist" in accompanying "Wot Cher," "Monte Carlo," and music of this class—all good enough in their way—but where Music is treated, recognised and appreciated as Art of a very high and intellectual order, a Cheap Piano would be as out-of-place as a German Concertina would be in the conduct of a Choral Service in a Cathedral. As a test we would suggest, if anybody cares to prove it as we have done, that a brand new Cheap Piano be placed in the hands of a Student of Music, who devotes two to three hours only daily to hard practice of Sound High Class and Classical Music. We maintain that under such a test the internal economy of the Cheap Piano would most disgracefully collapse, it would not be equal to a few weeks' wear and tear. No one who knows *anything* about Pianos can be deceived by the glowing description of how a "*Cheap*" and "*Perfect*" Piano (a contradiction of terms, by the way), and having a multiplicity of advantages &c., &c., "*specially suited for the Indian climate*," can be bought for a few hundred rupees. Anybody can better appreciate the value he has received for his money when he tries to Re-sell his

CHEAP PIANO.

For Price Lists and Terms of Hire Purchase of High Class Pianofortes,
BY JULIUS BLUTHNER, LEIPZIG,
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REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25 with silver foil.	Rs.	8	0	per box
Primo de Rever	" 25 "		6	8	"
Regl. Antonio Lopez	" 50 with ring		11	12	"
Non Plus Ultra	" 50 "		9	8	"
Exquisitos	" 50 "		7	8	"
Princess as (small size)	" 50 "		5	8	"
Neuvo Habano Especial	" 100 "		6	8	"
Do. do. No. 1	" 100 "		5	8	"
Do. do. No. 2	" 100 "		5	0	"
Do. do. No. 3	" 100 "		4	8	"

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (Twenty-Five) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1894, will be paid to the Shareholders whose Names stand on the Register on the 14th day of August, 1894, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1894, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to the 29th day of August, 1894.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th August, 1894.

ESTATE—VICTOR SCHRODER MENZIES, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late VICTOR SCHRODER MENZIES, late of the Forest Department, who died at Ssa on the 21st March, 1893, letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator Will proceed to Administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose Receipt alone is Valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 11th August, 1894.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound :—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	,, 16	,, 10
The Public.....	,, 16	,, 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made :—One pound tin, 12 annas ; half pound tin, 8 annas ; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RUTTONSEY MOOLJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

MOTIVAHU, Widow of the Deceased, and the SOLE Executrix named in the said Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAK BAYLEY, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th Day of August, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 15th Day of August, 1894.

Messrs. DIKSHIT and HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of the Hon'ble KASHINATH TRIMBUCK TELANG, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, late a Judge of BURNABAI (Widow of the Deceased), ANANDRAO LAKSHMAN PAI, Guardians of the Minor Sons of the Deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness, LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th Day of August in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th Day of August, 189 .

Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, & BOWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE
HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.,
(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE)
Can now Supply
VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER SEEDS

from their New Stocks. We hold, by far, the Largest Stock of RELIABLE Seeds in India, and before indenting elsewhere, would ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices with those of other Firms. Notwithstanding the enormous Fall in Exchange and the recently imposed 5 per cent. Import Duty, we have made No ADVANCE on the Prices in our

1893—94 CATALOGUE

(*free* on Application, postage As. 2), as we feel sure greatly increased business will soon compensate for the loss of a great part of our profits.

VEGETABLE SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 5-8 ; 8-8 ; 12-8 ; 20-0 ; and 50-0.

FLOWER SEEDS IN COLLECTIONS, at Rs. 2-0 ; 3-0 ; 4-8 ; 5-8 ; and 10-0.

All Collections CARRIAGE and PACKING *free*.

Our NOVELTIES in Vegetables are Unsurpassed, and all intending Exhibitors should have a good selection of them to ensure their winning prizes.

TRY !—Mussoorie Prize Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

The Pearl Cauliflower, Re. 1-4 packet.

Early King Cabbage, As. 12 packet.

Christmas Drumhead Cabbage, As. 8 packet.

Johnstone's Champion White Celery, a grand Variety, Solid, rich nutty flavour, and stands Heat remarkably well, per packet Re. 1.

Chemin Rouge Tomate, Re. 1 packet.

The Stanley Pea, Re. 1 packet.

To be thoroughly successful with your Garden, you should Sow our Seeds, and *read*

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"

in which you will find everything to Aid you in the Cultivation of your Vegetables, Flowers and Bulbs.

The Work comprises nearly 400 pages, and contains Fullest Information for Sowing, &c., on Hills and Plains, including Calendar of monthly operations.

Cloth Boards, Gilt lettering, Rs. 5.
Limp Paper Cover (only a few Copies left), Rs. 3-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE
(LATE SKATING RINK).
Lessee and Director.....H. STANLEY.

HARRY STANLEY'S

COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE COMPANY.
GREAT SUCCESS !
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
GRAND ALHAMBRA VARIETIES.
FRIDAY, 17TH,
COMIC OPERA, "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."
SATURDAY, 18TH,
DRAMA. "HELD BY THE ENEMY."
New and Magnificent Wardrobe and Scene Effects !!
Box Office at MITCHELL'S, Medows Street, Fort.
PRICES :—Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed.....£8,453,500
Subscribers amount to £5,005,200

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,553
,, ,, 1885	,,	968,107
,, ,, 1887	,,	988,043
,, ,, 1892	,,	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.....	,,	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	,,	5,763,091
1892	,,	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th August, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W).

IN consequence of the "NARALI PURNIMA" (Hindu) Holiday, the BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of this Society will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 16th August.

For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1894.

IRON SAFES AND ROLLER FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY.

HEERAJI HORMUSJI ENGINEER, Iron Safe Maker and Importer of Flour Milling Machinery and Manufacturer of small and large sized Elevators, Reels, and Purifiers, Strong Single and Fire-proof Safes lined with (*Abrukh*) of all sizes and of real *Chubb's* Lock for Jewellers and Travellers.

No. 23, CHURCH GATE STREET, at D. R. Puudole's.

ESTATE—COLONEL W. SCOTT (DECEASED)

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the Late WILLIAM SCOTT, Colonel, Indian Staff Corps, who died at Rajkote, on the 30th July, 1893, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM AND Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one Month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM AND Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 20th July, 1894.

ESTATE—CAPTAIN R. W. PRESTON, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late RICHARD WILLIAM PRESTON, CAPTAIN, Indian Staff Corps, who died near Ootacamund in the Madras Presidency, on the 12th June, 1893, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Manager of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., of BOMBAY, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, July 28, 1894.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

RENEWAL OF DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE DIRECTORS of the Britannia Mills, Limited, having resolved to RENEW the Company's DEBENTURE LOAN of Rupees Six Lakhs falling due on the 15th October next, Notice is hereby given that applications for same in writing will be received by the Undersigned up to 31st August, 1894.

The Debentures will be 1,200 of Rs. 500 each bearing Interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly, as per Coupons attached, the Principal being repayable on 15th October, 1899.

The Company's Lands, Buildings and Machinery, costing Rs. 18,56,444-14-0 as per books, will be assigned over to Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture-holders as at present, and the Deed of Trust and the Clauses in the Debentures will nearly be the same as are contained in the present agreements.

The monies will be called up and Interest to run from the 14th October, 1894.

Present holders of Debentures will please note (should they wish to take up our loan) that from interest will cease to run on their holdings from that date.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. should accompany every application.

Present holders of Debentures need not send a Deposit while confirming their intention to Renew.

The Directors will advise allotments to each applicant in due time in proportion to the number of applications received, and may return Deposits in full or part as they deem proper.

By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1894.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1895.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, up to Noon of MONDAY, the 24th September next, for the Supply, for a period of 12 months of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows :—

I.—AXLE OIL, suitable for the Lubrication of Axles of both Locomotives and Carriages and Wagons, about 72,000 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required : to be Delivered at the Rate of 6,000 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

II.—CYLINDER and VALVE OIL, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required : to be Delivered at the Rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

III.—ENGINE CLEANING OIL, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required : to be delivered at the Rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per Month, or at such other Rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from the 1st JANUARY next.

3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils, numbered I., II., III. above.

4. Tenders must state the Prices of the Oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their Firing Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, their viscosity by the scale of Redwood's viscometer at a Temperature of 140° Fahrenheit, their Weights per Imperial Gallon, and where and by what Firms of manufacturers the Oils offered have been produced.

5. No Axle or Cylinder Oils will be accepted of which the Firing Temperature is less than 435° F, and the viscosity less than 450.

6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than One Imperial Gallon of each Oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 27TH AUGUST next.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders, and reserves the right of Dividing the Orders for each Oil equally between two or three Tenderers for the Same, or of giving an Order for less than the advertized Quantities.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, 3rd August, 1894.

MADRAS
RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL.

THE AGENT and MANAGER, Madras Railway, is prepared to receive Tenders for the Supply of 21,600 tons INDIAN or other STEAM COAL, at Rayapuram Station, on the Madras Railway.

QUALITY.—The Coal is required for Fuel in Locomotive Engines, and the Tenders must specify clearly the Name of the Colliery or District from which the Coal will be supplied in order that its Qualities may be known.

QUANTITY.—The Coal must be delivered so as to provide for an average consumption of about 1,800 tons a month. A first delivery of 5,000 tons must be made within 2 months of date of acceptance of Tender. And thereafter the Coal must be supplied periodically, at regular intervals, in such quantities convenient to the Supplier as will provide for a consumption of 1,800 tons a month, subject to the condition that the delivery in any one month, excepting the first as abovementioned, shall not exceed 4,000 tons or be less than 1,800 tons, and that the Interval between any two deliveries shall not be less than one month or more than 3 months.

LATEST DATE FOR TENDERS.—Sealed Tenders, marked on the outside "Tenders for Coal," and addressed to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras, should be received on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th September, 1894.

Complete Copy of the Advertisement, with Form of Tender will be sent on application.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram, 27th July, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s
BRANDY.

THIS FIRM are the LARGEST SHIPPERS of BRANDY in the World, with the exception of Messrs. HENNESSY, as will be seen by the returns for the past Five Years as extracted from the *Wine Trade Review* of February 15th, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

	Gallons.
JAMES HENNESSY & Co.	3,161,135
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.	1,363,190

This clearly proves that their BRANDY is appreciated all over the World.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE
MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S
WORK ON
CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
INCLUDING
REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London ; and PUBLISHED by Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta ; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO
MR. CONGREVE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS
FOR
DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,
OLD OR RECENT,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,
THE FINEST MEDICINE
IN THE WORLD IS
CONGREVE'S
BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S
QUININE & CAMPHOR
PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
TO CURE
Indigestion : Give Appetite and Tone : Ward off Fever.
Try them ! Do not suffer unnecessarily !!!
SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.
A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA : Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY : Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS : West & Co. ALLAHABAD : Lyell & Co. LAHORE : Gulab & Co. AGRA : Plowden Stores. RANGOON : De Souza.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£	1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£	120,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C
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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H CHALMERS,
Manager.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£	1,500,000
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HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS :
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
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on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months.....	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India.....	Commission	⅛th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	,,	⅛th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	,,	⅛th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent. ; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
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(By order of the Board)
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORAT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,350
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,205
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial Bank	5,000	100	100		1650 ex div
Ld. Mgs.	2,000	100	50	10 p. c.	65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xl
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	310xd
	100	20	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Building	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	107
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,500	Rs. 200	5,212½
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,290
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	500	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63½
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,310
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	253
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	(Rs. 20	272
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	330
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11
John Roberts &Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	117½
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld.	3,000	200	100	7½ pr. ct.	85
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22-12	332½
Kurrachee Landing	800	800	800	30	155
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Mareks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	110
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	175
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	91
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	485
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	970
Thacker & Co	1,500	100	100	5	53
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	20½
			100		
			25		

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I. P. R' Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,1
B. B. &C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Allianca	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	505
Anglo-Indian Cellary S & W Co, Ld. (Belfry)	1,345	100	100	Nil	12
Bombay United	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	315
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	2	370
Britannia Mills	200	1,000	1,000	—	190
Central India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1307½
China Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	300	300	dvd Rs. 35	1,275
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	Nil	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	Rs. 1	585
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 25	475
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	310
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	735
Hing ungh at Mill	700	800	800	4 2	660
Howard & Sullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,185
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	535
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800		250		122½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	900	dvd Rs. 40	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	305
Khanderao	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	620
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Leopold	3,500	100	103	Nil	162
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	630
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	890
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,675
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	15½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,650
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	137½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 00	dvd Rs. 60	1,925
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	p
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	385
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	362½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,475
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000		1,450
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	140
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	530
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90	1,000	1,00	5	550
Venilshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	725
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	—
Swion Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,45
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	215
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.	157½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	250	14	107 207½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		195
Claim	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,185
English Press and Manfg.	400	250			110
Fort	515	2500		Rs. 80	1,220
French	300	50	500	Nil	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	50	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	105
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	430
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahadapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	110
Motuell Co.	2,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	132½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs. 35 dvd	495
Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	570
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	200 195
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,000

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	29-6	
China Leaf	"	29-2	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	29	"
Do. do. new	"	28-12	"
Australia do.	"	29-1	
Bombay do.	"	29	
English Sovereigns	"	13-5	
Do. Dracons	"	13-4	
Bar Silver 17 Bottercross	"	95	
Do. 11/8 do.	"	95-4	
Carolus Dollars	"	105	Nominal
Mexican do.	"	105	
Franc pieces	"	380	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cocoanut Holiday and Fair, Esplanade.
Stanley Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

CRICKET.

Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.
Military Medical vs. Marine Battalion.
Y. M. C. A. vs. Parsee Gymkhana.
R. I. M. vs. Loyal N. L. Regiment.
Ralli Brothers vs. Islam Gymkhana.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bentala entered, and the steamers Mobile and Bahadurі left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game on Friday, at 5-15 p.m.

COCOANUT FAIR.—The annual Cocoanut Fair takes place to-day, on the Maidan, opposite the Elphinstone High School.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a Band playing at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Wednesday next.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A match will be played on the Cooperage ground, this evening, between the Royal Artillery and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment from Colaba. The kick-off will be at 5-15 p.m.

VEDIC RELIGION.—In connection with the "Swadesh Hitechu Vidyartbi Mandli," Swami Vidyanand will deliver a lecture on Sunday, the 19th instant, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on "Vedic Religion."

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Alokha Churneedhur, a Jaghirdar from Kathiawar, accompanied by thirty followers, carrying two guns and six swords, arrived in Bombay, on Monday morning, and has taken up his residence, on Cumballa Hill.—Heerachund Pragji, a Sirdar from Morvi, with fifteen followers, came here on the same day, and is staying at Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji's bungalow, at Doongersey Road.

SUCCESS AT THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—We learn that Mr. John Gabriel DeMello, who left for Europe a few months ago, after receiving a medical training at the Grant Medical College, has been admitted a L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., and L.F.P. and S.G. of the Edinburgh University on successfully passing these examinations. Mr. DeMello is the grand nephew of the late Dr. Paul Gomes, J.P., who enjoyed an extensive practice in his day. He intends to prolong his sojourn in Europe to compete for higher proficiency in the medical line.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—The Broach Municipal Corporation is formed of the following gentlemen for the next three years:—Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S. (president), Surgeon-Major J. P. Barry, Messrs. Lambert, Blair, Greenhalgh, Rao Bahadurs Chunilal Venilal, and Anoopram, Deputy Magistrate, Khan Sahib Sumsudin Kadri, Messrs. Durgeshvar Nahvarji, Mohunlal Manekial, Amrutlal Motilal, Nurbheram Jeevunram, Liladhur Ramchandra, Anoopchand Mulookchund, Trimbucklal Bhavanishunker, Hiralal Choonilal, Ahmudmiah Mirkhan, Furdoonshaw Pestonjee (chairman), Bomonsha Sorabji, Nowrosjee Ardeseer Vakil, Dhunjisha Merwanjee, Sorabsha Dadabhoy, Ardaseer Jamsetjee, Dinshaw Furdoonjee, and Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Ginwalla.

DOMESTIC QUARREL AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, at Kolbhat Wady, on the body of a young Hindu woman, named Gangabai, aged sixteen years, the wife of one Baloo Succaram, residing with her husband and his relations in a house at the above locality. The deceased was married to her husband about five years ago, and since that time they lived happily together until about two years, when her husband's sister-in-law commenced quarrelling with her in respect of some domestic affairs. Deceased was constantly ill-treated by her own husband and his sister-in-law and her husband. She appeared to be gloomy and dejected. On Tuesday afternoon the sister-in-law again fell out with her on account of a trivial household matter, and a few minutes afterwards a neighbour heard a splash in the water of a well in the house, and on going near it, saw a copper chatty lying near the parapet walls. An alarm was raised, and some persons went in and brought the body out after some time. Life was then extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well was returned by the jury.

HARI BUVA OF THAKOORDWAR.—This famous saint among the Dakshani Hindus and the revered Mohant of the Thakoordwar Temple, in Dhuswady Lane, Thakoordwar Road, died yesterday, at the age of 68 years. He was an exception to the general class of saints and sages. He was a great devotee of the deity Ram, the seventh incarnation of the Almighty according to the belief of the Hindus. He was a man of a very independent character and disinterested motives rarely to be found in modern times. He was generous and benevolent and his charities extended far and wide mostly among the Brahmans of his caste. He was, says a correspondent, firm and resolute in his devotion and used to devote all his time in prayers and religious observances. He was the grandson of the well-known Atmaram Buva, the founder and promoter of the big Atmaram Buva's Thakordwar Temple, and the son of the late Rambhau. He has left behind him two sons Bala Buva and Sitaram Buva, and hundreds of disciples and devotees of all classes of Hindus and a host of sympathising friends and relatives to bemoan their loss. Men like the late Honourable Jagannath Shunker Shet, the late Honourable Mr. Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik the late Oriental Translator to Government, Sardar Bahadur Vinayakrao Vasudewji, and Dr. Bhau Daji had a very high respect for him and his illustrious ancestors. His funeral procession, which went by the Girgaum and Dhobitalao Road to the Sonapur funeral ground yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, was largely attended, and was accompanied by musicians chanting solemn and sacred songs and prayers for the occasion, and his corpse was burnt mostly in sandalwood. His photo. was taken on the funeral ground for the use of his devotees.

CHEETAHS SPEARED NEAR RAJKOTE.—On Thursday morning khubber was brought to Mr. Lambert of the presence of two cheetahs near Rajkote. As it was only the day before that no less than three cheetahs had been shot very close to the spot where these were said to be news was received with some surprise, but a party was formed consisting of Major Fenton, Mr. Waddington, Mr. Hancock, and Mr. Lambert, who left in the afternoon with the intention of riding the cheetahs down and spearing them. Arrived at the spot they saw the two animals lying down under a small bush in a patch of grass. The cheetahs allowed them to get within 100 yards before they moved off, at first slowly and then at a gallop, making in the direction of some nasty hills. The sportsmen had then to ride in earnest, and after having lost sight of them for a short time at last came up with one of the cheetahs which was speared by Mr. Waddington. The other animal was then followed up, and after a chase fell to Major Fenton's spear. The cheetahs were a male and female, slightly bigger and in better condition than those shot the day before. The ground, it may be mentioned, was admirable for riding over, being very hilly and rocky.—*Kathiawar Times*, August 11.

THREE CHEETAHS SHOT NEAR RAJKOTE.—On the 8th instant, Mr. George Lambert, Superintendent of the Rajkote and Wankaneer State Police, received khubber of three panthers that had been seen about four miles from Rajkote in the direction of the lake. Mr. Lambert, accompanied by Mr. Hancock, went out at 1 p.m., and came up with what the sportsmen thought were three panthers, some three miles from here, and managed to get within fifteen or twenty paces of the animals. Mr. Lambert opened the ball and brought down a male, the other two breaking away right and left. Mr. Hancock then knocked one over very neatly, while it was going at full gallop. Mr. Lambert then went up to interview the one he had shot, and finding him sitting up settled him with a shot through his head. The third had broke back to the direction in which the gentlemen had left their horses, and on seeing them, turned, giving an opportunity for firing at long range, which was promptly accepted by both. One of the two Mr. Hancock, we believe, plugged spots, who managed however to travel a couple of miles before he was finally despatched, and then, as Rider Haggard would say, a strange thing happened. The shikaris found to their surprise that the animals were not panthers but cheetahs, Cheetahs, we may mention, are very rare in Kathiawar, and that three of them should have been found just outside Rajkote would seem almost incredible were it not for the fact that three dead bodies attest to their presence. It is some twenty years we believe since either a panther or a cheetah has been found so near Rajkote.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams rather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling disposed of the following, among other matters, at a sitting of the court yesterday:—

RE RAHIMBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the revocation of the order of adjudication, remarking that the Official Assignee, whose claim had been settled by the insolvent, consented. His lordship granted the application.

RE GHELLA ASPEL.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved absolute the rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. In the absence of any opposition, his lordship made the rule absolute.

RE JACOB AARON.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent, saying that Mr. Justice Farran had refused the order on the ground that insolvent had vexatiously defended the suit of the opposing creditor in the Small Causes Court. Insolvent had now served notices to the creditors, and was ready to proceed.

Mr. Robertson, for a creditor, objected to the application for the reason that no fresh ground was shown for entertaining it. Insolvent was in the receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 350, but he had done nothing to satisfy the claim of his client, who was the only real creditor in the schedule. In answer to his lordship, the learned counsel said the grounds of opposition on the previous occasion were concealment of property and not depositing the books of account.

His lordship refused the application.

RE CHHAGANLAL DHARAMCHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with his petition. His lordship granted the rule, which was made returnable in a month.

RE ABDULLA SULLEMAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a revocation of the order of adjudication. His lordship granted a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent's adjudication should not be revoked.

RE BHUKANDAS MOTILAL.

Mr. Manker applied for an interim order for the insolvent. A creditor appeared in person and opposed the application. After some discussion, his lordship adjourned the matter for three weeks.

RE PANDURANG RAGHOBA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted an extension till the third week in November next.

RE DEWJEE CANJEE.

Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order, but application was refused.

PETITION DISMISSED.

The petitions of Moti Khushal Lobar, Paul Correya, and Hormusjee Nowrojee Daver were dismissed for their not filing the schedules in time.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges: Cooverjee Merwanjee Gazdar; Dwarkanath Narayen Samael; Jamshedjee Sorabjee Daroowalla; Tribhowan Hurgovun Surti; Bachoo Abdool Rahiman and another; Rajee Rayajee Sigavun; Adumjee Currimbhoy Nagri Hora; and Nowrojee Ardasir Entee.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE LADY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER held an inquest, yesterday morning, at Hornby Road, regarding the death of a Parsee lady, named Bai Ruttonbai, aged thirty-eight years, the wife of Mr. Ruttonji Dadabhoy Tata, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Tata, Sons and Company. The deceased resided with her husband on the third floor of a house, known as the old police-court premises, at Hornby Road. During the last twelve or fifteen years Ruttonbai had been ailing, and was attended by different doctors. Three or four days ago the husband, Mr. Ruttonji, suggested to her that she should go to Nowsaree in company with his mother to attend the "mooktad ceremonies" of the deceased members of the family. The deceased did not like to go there, as the husband could not accompany her. On Tuesday night before going to bed the husband again asked her to go to Nowsaree, but she again declined to do so. The husband then went to his bedroom, leaving the deceased in the sitting-room. Before he left her, in the sitting-room, the husband told her to go to bed, but she said she would do so by and by. About half-past 11 o'clock, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, while lying awake in his bed in his house, which is situated at the rear of the premises occupied by the deceased, heard a thud of something falling on the road. Mr. Rustomji thought it a fall of something trivial, and did not care to know what it was. A few minutes afterwards Mr. Eduji Burjorji Sahiar, a Parsee, residing at Hunooman Lane, while on his way home from the Freemasons' Hall, observed the deceased lying on the road at the back of her house. Mr. Sahiar immediately raised an alarm and Mr. Rustomji—the gentleman who had heard the fall—instantly ran down to the spot, followed by many other persons. In a moment a large number of persons collected, amongst whom was Mr. Nowroji Jewanji Gazdar, the son of the deceased's landlord, who at once ran upstairs, aroused Mr. Ruttonji, and informed him that the deceased had fallen out of the window. The husband first thought it a mistake, and went to the deceased's bed-room, but not finding her there, went downstairs with Mr. Nowroji, and saw his wife lying on the verandah of the house at the rear of his. Ruttonbai was then conscious, and on being asked as to how she came to fall out of the window she replied that she did not know. She complained of much pain in both the legs. She was then taken upstairs to a room on the first floor, where she died in about twenty minutes. The deceased and her husband occupied adjoining bedrooms. Both the doors of the deceased's bed-room were fastened from inside and had to be burst open. The window from which the deceased fell was about fifty-two feet high from the road below. The medical evidence went to show that the deceased had occasionally been treated for hysterical and nervous symptoms, and that she had always been weak in body and mind. By the fall both the bones of her left wrist and the right thigh were fractured, and her right ankle was cut open. The medical gentleman who attended the deceased after the fall, was of opinion that the cause of death was exhaustion, consequent upon injuries she had sustained. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by jumping out of a window on the third storey of her house while in a state of unsound mind.

DEATH OF H. H. AGA ZENOOL ABOODEEN SHAH.

WE regret to announce the death, at the young age of twenty-seven years, of Aga Zenool Aboodeen, son of our well-known citizen, H. H. Aga Jungi Shah, which sad occurrence took place at his residence, at Poona, on Tuesday night. He was suffering from fever for over a month and a-half, and, notwithstanding the best medical attendance, his case turned fatal. By his most amiable and jovial disposition, Aga Zenool Aboodeen Shah had made numerous friends amongst the European, Parsee, and other communities, who will greatly feel his loss. He was known to be a good sportsman, and his untimely death has put a gloom over the house of H. H. the Aga Khan.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of this day's date, it is stated that Staff-Sergeant Webb obtained the second prize offered by the Commander-in-Chief for all Non-Commissioned Officers. Allow me to point out that his Excellency's prize was for all Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and awarded to Sergeant-Major Webb.—Yours, &c.,

F. C. WEBB, Sergt.-Major.

Aug. 15.

THE circular tours of the Paris-Lyons Railway in Savoy include Vizille, the chateau which now belongs to Madame Casimir-Perier, mother of the President. The castle, a Paris correspondent says, is a grand old place, with grounds watered by a tumbling river and a broad lake, in which the late M. Casimir-Perier used to fish for trout, and with remarkable success. He was devoted to angling. The President, in his school holidays, often fished with his father at Vizille.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

ACQUITTAL OF FOUR ACCUSED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAGHU VALAD VITHOBA AND THREE OTHERS.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE, who concurred, in delivering his decision, said: The difficulty we have felt in the decision of this confirmation case and appeal is not due so much to the difference of opinion between the Judge and the Assessors, as to the more serious difference between the "post mortem" examination made by the Hospital Assistant, and the oral evidence of the eye-witnesses as to the nature and causes of the injuries that caused the death of Ghogu. This latter opposition does not appear to have sufficiently attracted the notice of the Sessions Judge. He, indeed, refers to it as a material difference between the village diagnosis and that of the Hospital Assistant, but he appears to have thought that the difference did not affect the question of the guilt of the accused, as both the village and the medical diagnosis stultified the hypothesis of an accidental death. They no doubt stultified the hypothesis of an accidental death, but the difference between the two diagnosis seriously discredited the oral evidence of the eye-witnesses, and affected the force and legitimacy of the inference drawn by the Sessions Judge from the evidence of the conduct of the principal accused to his prejudice. Under these circumstances we deemed it necessary to take the unusual step of re-examining the police officers concerned in the inquiry, as also the Hospital Assistant, and to reconsider the evidence in the light of this further examination. The three eye-witnesses, Khusal, Dharma, and Mavji, though they differ among themselves in details, agree in this, that the only wounds they saw accused inflict on the deceased were with the ploughshare on the head. According to Khushal and Dharma Baliram seized the arm, Vithoba the right and Ganpati the left leg, and Raghu struck on the head with a ploughshare twice or thrice. All the accused then threw Ghogu into the fire, where the limbs of Ghogu's body, especially the right hand and leg, were burnt. According to Mavji, Baliram seized Ghogu by the head, Raghu struck him with the ploughshare on the head, and the others struck him with their hands and feet. There is a material difference between Bhika and Mavji, which need not be noticed here, but Bhika only professes to have seen the accused throw Ghogu into the furnace. The important point to note is that none of these four witnesses make the slightest allusion to the wounds on other parts of the body save the head. None of them made any mention of the right leg being cut clean by a sharp instrument as deposed to by the medical witness. If the leg was cut, it could only have been cut before the body was thrown into the fire. The witnesses for the prosecution all account for the loss of the leg by the theory that it was burnt up, which presupposes that the heat of the fire in the furnace was considerable. The prosecution witnesses do in fact state that the fire burnt the parts of the body which touched it, the right side according to some, and the front side according to others; but the medical evidence is quite positive that no part of the body bore any marks of having been burnt. Not even the hairs on the body had been burnt. The Panchnama made by the police officers speak of the right hand and leg from the joint downwards having been burnt down, the nose and eyes destroyed by burning, and the lips also burnt, and the rest of the body scalded, and the skin torn in parts. It will be thus seen that there is an irreconcilable opposition between the testimony of the leading witnesses for the prosecution and the "post mortem" examination made by the medical witness. In this conflict of evidence we have to make our mind as to whether we should accept the oral evidence of the witnesses or the circumstantial evidence afforded by the "post mortem" examination. The medical witness has been in charge of dispensaries for ten years, and there has been no allegation against his skill or independence. The witnesses for the prosecution, on the other hand, are all more or less discredited by their own admissions. Mavji was in fact arraigned as an accomplice in the crime, and was made a witness by the Magistrate granting him a pardon. Khushal and Dharmya and Mavji were by their own admissions eye-witnesses to the crime, and yet they took no steps to prevent it or report it, and in fact remained concerned in it all that night, and when the inquiries commenced, denied all knowledge for the first three days. Khushal went so far as to seek Ghogu elsewhere, and spoke to his daughter to the same effect. It is not at all likely that the accused would rouse up Ghogu, and then kill him in the presence and within sight of these three or four witnesses, who, according to themselves, had not been previously taken into confidence, but were cowed into silence by the threat of ill usage. The evidence of Vithoba's conduct in not reporting the corpse from the furnace next morning when it was discovered by the daughter and widow of the deceased, and letting it remain there till the police constables came, was indeed very suspicious on the theory that there was fire in the furnace, and the body was slowly burning. If there was fire in the furnace, Vithoba's conduct would fully justify the most unfavourable inferences, which the Sessions Judge drew therefrom. If, however, there was no fire and the body was not in danger of being burnt, Vithoba's conduct is not quite so unintelligible. Vithoba and his sons were among those who were suspected and named by the relations of the deceased, as some way concerned in the crime. The alleged cause of enmity was slight, but there was the complaint. Being Police Patel, Vithoba must have known that, under the circumstances, his taking any further part in the investigation would be misconstrued, and he may have, therefore, sat near the place waiting for the Police Constables, to whom he had sent a report early in the morning. The law has no doubt conferred certain powers and imposed certain responsibilities on Police Patels, but the natural dread which Police Patels feel of taking any initiative which may expose them to misconstruction by Police Officers has apparently paralyzed their sense of independence. There can be no doubt that a foul murder was committed, but that this murder was committed in the way deposed to by the eye-witnesses and at the time and place specified, may fairly be questioned. The time deposed to was too early in the night for such a deed. The place also was not likely to have been selected by the murderers. They could not but expect to find men about a "gulghar" watching the gool (jaggery) all night, and a lamp burning and the place was within call of similar "gulghars" in the neighbourhood. If the cry of the deceased brought Bhika to the spot, the cry of the witnesses would very likely have brought more neighbours to the scene. The place showed no marks of a struggle, nor blood marks were seen, although there must have been a profuse shedding of blood when the leg was severed and the head fractured. The oral evidence of the eye-witnesses and the Police Constables being thus discredited, both by negative and positive tests, there is nothing left but the fact that the corpse was found in the gulghar with mortal wounds on the body and the suspicion of the complainant. The murder must have taken place elsewhere, and at a later hour, when the deceased was alone, and none of the so-called eye-witnesses were near to it. In such serious cases, the guilt must be brought home to the accused in a satisfactory manner, and this condition has not been fulfilled in the present case. We must, therefore, reverse the conviction and acquit the accused.

Their Lordships, for the reasons above stated, reversed the convictions of, and the sentences passed upon, the four accused for the murder of Gnogu, acquitted them of the offence, and directed that they be discharged.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

LAST night, Mr. Stanley's Opera Company produced the "Grand Duchess," at the Tivoli Theatre, when the vocalisation and acting of some of the members elicited enthusiastic applause. Mr. Stanley's troupe possesses highly educated and well trained artistes of no mean order, and last night's performance drew a large audience. The frequent applause which greeted Mr. Harry Stanley and the talented artiste, Miss Fanny Stanley, who acted as General Boom and the Grand Duchess, respectively, testified to the appreciation of the house. Wanda was played charmingly by Miss Nellie de Lorme, who is the possessor of a clear voice of considerable strength and richness. Fritz the loyal lover of Wanda, who would not serve the Duchess's sudden phantasy, declined to be allured by her distinctions, and was indifferent to her charms, was played with remarkable success by Mr. Arthur Fawcett. Miss Fanny Stanley played in a most clever manner the part of the Duchess, who was so afflicted with amorous insanity as to raise the object of her affection to the highest military rank and as suddenly to disrate him. All the artistes have voices possessing the charm of freshness, and they ring out very clearly. To-night, a grand alhambra varieties will be given by the full strength of the company.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	64 00	51 23	52 09	45 77
Wednesday, Aug. 15th	.....	.....	.....	0 14
Total	64 00	51 23	52 09	45 91
Total fall to August 15th, 1893	67 34	56 13	54 93	53 87
Total fall to August 15th, 1892	56 23	48 91	47 69	47 87

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (In Pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*, Annas 2. Post free. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 15.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols and Indian Sterling Loan unchanged at 102 1/8 and 109½, respectively. About £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £56 1/8. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., returning to last Friday's quotations of 28 13-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged; but demand Exchange on London further declined ¼ cent, to 87¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 103¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·19½.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 33½s. sellers, per 416 lbs., shipment this and-or next month to Harve, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet but steady; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 49-64d. for August-October deliveries and 3 13-16d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, 7 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton yesterday; but September Futures were 2 points higher, at 6·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

Business in our local Cotton market to-day has been quite a blank, nothing whatever having been bought either by Exporters or the Mills, the feeling having been quiet, and prices all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with only a small export business passing; but prices in both are quite unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	766	bales.
Wheat	4,579	cwts.
Linseed	1,551	"
Rapeseed	7,739	"
Poppyseed	756	"
Groundnuts	1,056	"
Castorseed	927	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, with not much demand for tonnage from shippers; but speculators are reported to have taken up one or two steamears for August, or August-September loading. The terms of these fixtures are kept secret; but are believed to be about 16s. 6d. per ton for one choice port, with option of a second port at a correspondindig increase in the rate.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, at which there was no enquiry, and ere long 1s. 1 1-32d. was obtainable, and given. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate was 1s. 1 1/8d. for August-September delivery; 1s. 1 5-32d. for October-December; and 1s. 1 3-16d. for next year, at which rates we have heard of a moderate amount of Bills being placed. From Calcutta the opening rate came 1s. 1d. for ready Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 5-32d. for six months' sight Credits; but quotations there advanced 1-32d. to our level; and before the close 1s. 1 1-16d. for Telegraphic was named locally, for transfer next year, without meeting with any response from buyers, and rates left off firm as follows, our quotations being the final ones by this mail as the Banks close to-morrow for the *Cocoanut* holiday:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	1·38	"

with forward Bank remittance for 1895 quototed at 1s. 1 1-16d.; and Credits 1s. 1 5-32d. for October-December delivery, and 1s. 1 3-16d. for next year.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady again to-day at 103 3/8 for Fours for Money, and 103 3-16 for Account, these having aslo been the closing quotations; with 103, nominal, still quoted for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has again attracted attention, and we note an advance of Rs. 110 in Khatao Macunji; of Rs. 25 in Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 15 each in Jivraj Balloo, and Ripon; of Rs. 10 in Coorla; of Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Luckmidas, Queen, and Southern Mahratha; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon; while Imperial have declined Rs. 5 at our revised quotations. Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 15; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2½ higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	102 1/8
3 per cent. Reutes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	56 1/8
Bar Silver	28 13-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

NAPLES, AUG. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Chinese notify that they do not accept telegrams respecting the Chinese-Japan War.

State telegrams in Code language for Foochow are admitted via Cable.

Messages in ordinary English language for Chinese offices can now be wired to destination and Code messages can be posted from either Hongkong or Shanghai at senders' risk.

Telegrams in plain language can be accepted for China via Teheran Helampa. See footnote page 56 of Telegraph Guide.

Reunion mail closes at Seychelles at 8 p.m on the 16th inst.

Communication with Corea (except Fusan) entirely cut off through interruption Chinese land lines and land lines beyond Fusan.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th August, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	14	2	33 p.m.	20	42
Teheran	15	2	21 p.m.	...	28
Suez	15	3	5 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 15th August, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	..	1
" Karachi	...	14	...	1
" Madras	...	20	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 11th August, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total .. Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles..	Rs. 1,42,149	Rs. 2,84,833	Rs. 9,246	Rs 4,36,228
	—	—	—	3,66,112
Increase				Rs. 70,116

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—August 15, at Parel, Bombay, Katherine, the beloved wife of Sergt.-Instructor Thompson, and youngest daughter of the late Patrick Moore, Military Pensioner, Bombay, aged 19 years and 3 months. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

POONA.

DEATH.

REV. SORABJI KHARSEDJI—August 14, on Tuesday, at Poona, Rev. Sorabji Kharsedji, Missionary, C. M. S., aged 71 years and 2 months. English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

FRATER—August 10, at Jubbulpore, C.P. the wife of the Rev William Dyson Frater, of a daughter.

ICELY—August 11, at Bimlipatam, the wife of F Icely, Esq., R N R, of a son.

DEATHS.

HUGHES—August 10, at the Elen Sanitarium, Darjeeling, Louisa Ethel, youngest daughter of Mrs M J Hughes, and the late James Hughes, Civil Surgeon, Nowgong, Assam.

MOORE—August 9, at Madras, Helen, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Moore, Barrack Master, Bellary.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1894.

LITTLE more than two years ago, Indian polo players decided that the exigencies of the game demanded the formation of an association, which should exercise over the national sport of Anglo-India executive and judicial authority similar to that swayed by the Jockey Club over English racing. Without wishing to enter with any detail into the history of that movement, we may be permitted to recall to the minds of our readers, that the agitation bore fruit in the Punjab, the present stronghold of polo. A meeting, at which representatives of every club in India were present in person, or by proxy, was held, and the Indian Polo Association was the result. From a public point of view the most important reforms introduced by this controlling committee have been the system of pony measurement and certification, and the alteration in the mode of scoring. The former had become most urgent; the measurement of ponies by tournament committees had passed into a bye-word. There was, it is true, a general understanding throughout the country, that the maximum height of polo ponies should be thirteen hands and three inches; but the measuring rods were as sensitive as the mariner's compass, and varied appreciably with the change of latitude or longitude. It was no uncommon thing to see a pony passed as 13-3, for polo purposes, whom no turf committee would have certified as a galloway. The plague of these giants, as they were called, became intolerable; for besides destroying the *morale* of the game, they were largely responsible for the alarming increase in polo mortality; and it is hardly too much to say that the conception of the Association was greatly due to the universal desire to remove the scandal. Lord Roberts had also a good deal to do with the initiation of the Indian Polo Association which was a sort of sop to the authorities who threatened to stop tournaments. The alteration in the method of scoring was in comparison a minor affair, but it has had the effect of minimising the chances of drawn games, than which nothing can be more unsatisfactory to players or spectators. Perhaps the best justification for the Association is the present great popularity of the game. Relieved of the disabilities, under which they laboured in the old days of disorder and chaos, small men are now able to come in with their limited resources, and there is hardly a regiment, a gymkhana, or station club in India, but has its polo team, which under the new rules can hope to compete with some success in the tournament at the provincial capital. So far so good; but the work of the Association is not yet completed. There is still matter left for consideration and reform, and a question which may soon require legislation, is the extremely delicate one of professionalism. The proper manner of dealing with this difficult subject, we prefer to leave to the combined ingenuity of the members of the Association to discover. Our duty is over when we call attention to the fact that the difficulty will have to be faced if the amateur element is to have any chance in the conflict of the annual tournaments.

The popularity of polo during the last year or so has nowhere been so marked as in our own City of Bombay, and it is a circumstance worth recording that the increase in the number of exponents of the game is not due to the presence of a "polo" regiment in the garrison. Colaba is not without its representatives in the Gymkhana Club, but the great majority of members are civilians, for the most part drawn from the various offices in Bombay. Without wishing to be invidious, or unduly boastful of the achievements of our citizens, we say with hesitation that nowhere in India is there a *civilian* polo team which can lower the colours of the civilian representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana. We do not bar even the planters of Assam or Tirhoot, and are confident that in an All India tournament closed for civilian teams, the Bombay Gymkhana would prove easily victorious. Ever since the formation of the Club, Bombay has been represented by four players who could fairly hold their own with most players, and in the glorious year of 1885 the Club prevailed against all comers. We have however to go back to the early days to find so wide a field of selection as exists at present, and in no year since the year of victory has the quality of the play been of such a standard as to warrant an honest pride in the Club. We are not sanguine enough to believe that our Gymkhana will win the trophy in the tournament in October, if Jodhpore and Patiala carry out their present intention of taking the field, but we are willing to hazard the assertion that with these two great native clubs away, Bombay would have more than an outside chance of repeating in 1894 the victory of 1885. Our four this year are in every way equal to Allan Arthur's distinguished command, and this is conceded by every member of the older generation of players, who is not a mere *laudator temporis acti*. The popularity of the game and the high standard of play are the outcome of the consistent enthusiasm of men like Messrs. Prevost, Cecil Gray, Graham, and Steel which has survived the whips and scorns of time and the dejection of repeated defeat. This enthusiasm has at last become contagious, and there is now a score of young men playing the game with an ardent persèverance which must eventually command success. They are fortunate in their day. They have the finest polo ground in India to play on, and a set of mentors whose precept and example are a liberal education. Popular as the game is, there is still more for development. Why should the sport be confined to Europeans? Why is it not affected as in other parts of India by the scions of the native aristocracy? The Aga Khan family in years gone by, produced in Nazir Shah, one of the most brilliant players that ever wielded a polo stick. Surely this splendid riding family can find among its members, youths whose generous pride would with a little encouragement lead them to emulate the career of their distinguished relative.

The polo tournament, which will begin on the 1st October, holds out an exceedingly fair promise. Some of the most distinguished teams in India have already signified their intention of competing for the trophy, and it is expected that the distinction of these candidates will attract other clubs, which are ever anxious to break a lance with worthy foremen. Great *eclat* will be given to the annual equestrian carnival by the meeting of the Jodhpore and Patiala teams, which for the first time in their history will be opposed to each other. In form they are the most powerful clubs in the country and their struggle for the championship in India will be watched with intense interest by every polo player in the world. Bombay is, therefore, fortunate in being chosen as the scene for a combat which is sure to become historical. Major Beatson, the paladin of the Rajput four, is at present in England, but we are credibly informed that Sir Pratap Singh of Jodhpore has advised him of the intended shock of arms, and there is every probability that he will hurry back to India to take command of the team. Without him Jodhpore would not be a match for Patiala. It is the universal opinion that unless the glorious uncertainty of polo, which is as pronounced as that of cricket, interferes, the final tie for the cup will be played between the native aristocrats from Rajputana and the Punjab, and our festival will end in a very blaze of popular enthusiasm. But if the other teams engaged seem on paper to have no chance of winning the cup, they are thoroughly capable of providing really high class polo. Among those already engaged are the 7th Hussars from Mhow, who with Beresford, Wormald, and Carew are still able to give a very good account of themselves. If the A.-D.-C.s of Poona do not enter a team, it is possible that Poore will play for his regiment, which might thus be formidable even with Haig absent. But Poore would have to play at a disadvantage as he would have no opportunity of practising with his regimental team. The Durham Light Infantry, the victors of the last infantry tournament at Lucknow, owe their distinction to DeLisle who has never forgotton the precepts of his tutor, Captain "Jack" Hanwell, and has instilled them in the minds of his command, which are hard to beat. The Poona Horse are well known to the Bombay public, and many will remember the great game they played eight years ago against the Central India Horse, which unfortunately was marred by the terrible accident in which young Daly lost his life. They still have the old four—Forbes, Stewart, Carthew-Yorstoun, and Ducat, The Bombay Gymkhana will choose their representatives from Prevost, Graham, Steel, Fairclough, and Griffith. The latter is available because his regiment, the 2nd Lancers, will not be able to get a team together owing to absentees on leave. Whichever four are chosen, we can safely rely on them to maintain, even among such formidable foes, the glorious traditions of the club.

THE opening sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council meeting, on Tuesday, was an unusually busy one. The first portion of the afternoon was occupied in replying to the questions put by honourable members, and the whole of these may be termed generally satisfactory. Regarding the cheapening of litigation Mr. Setalvad was told that the High Court had been communicated with and further information on the subject presented hereafter. Mr. Vishnu R. Natu's questions as to the Petit Institute and the chair of Pharmacology elicited the only possible reply a mere reiteration of facts with which the public have been familiar for the past two years. The Petit Institute was established for the purpose of investigating the virtues and uses of Indian drugs, and is still being used for the purposes for which it was intended. To the question, "is it true that although the chair of Pharmacology was created in November, 1889, the Professor of Pharmacology was not supplied with the necessary apparatus, and was consequently not placed in a position to begin his research work till August, 1892, a few weeks before the probation period of three years expired, and that the chair was, however, condemned to be a failure at about the same time?" the reply was:—"The Professor of Pharmacology did, indeed, submit certain requisitions for apparatus which, in the opinion of the medical advisers of Government, were too expensive and elaborate. It is the case that there was delay in responding to the indents for the apparatus which was approved, and the date mentioned by the hon. gentleman is approximately correct as regards final completion. Directions were, however, issued to place, meantime, a part of the College Chemical Laboratory at the Professor's disposal, and these resources were larger than those enjoyed by Dr. H. V. Carter and Brigade-Surgeons Dymock and Lyon. The Professor's complaints and his difficulties were explained by him at length, in a letter, dated June 24, 1892, to the Director of Public Instruction; but Government were of opinion that the Professor might well have made original investigations into the properties of Indian drugs pending the arrival of apparatus which he had asked for. To that extent Government held that the experience of the three years had been disappointing, but they are not aware that the chair was condemned by them as a failure as in the terms employed in the question put." This should surely silence the tongue of misrepresentations, and demonstrate the futility of striving to elicit sympathy where it would be misplaced. Government acted wisely in their dealing with the difficulty which presented itself regarding the Pharmacological chair, and judging from subsequent events very few, we inquire, will hesitate to congratulate Government on the justice and firmness of its action. The other question on Tuesday, in which the public took interest was that which referred to the recent defamation prosecutions. It would have been no matter for surprise if the Council had left the question alone as unnecessary, but Mr. Macdonell was apparently anxious that the "martyrs" should have the lie direct, and they got it. His Excellency replied to it as it concerned him most and denied point blank Mr. Mansukhlal's allegation that Mr. Sanders-Slater, the magistrate who tried the cases, had an interview with the Governor before deciding them. "I really do not know," said his Excellency, "whether the magistrate alluded to came to Mahableshwar or not when I was there; but if he did, he most certainly did not consult me or any other member of Government. He is quite incapable of such an impropriety. I may take this opportunity of adding, with reference to somewhat similar and equally erroneous statements that have been made in England as well as in India that no member of Government has had anything whatever to do, either privately, demi-officially, or officially, with these defamation cases, either as regards their initiation or any of the subsequent proceedings." No one honestly supposed Government had but since the truth made too weak a case upon which to base an agitation the "martyrs" had perforce to seek elsewhere.

QUESTION time over, the Legislative Council proceeded to discuss the Financial Statement, which was introduced by Mr. Trevor who foretold a trying year and the necessity for economy. It would only be possible, said he, by considerable curtailment of proposed expenditure, more especially under Public Works, that it had been possible to avoid trenching at once on the minimum balance. Though savings might be anticipated they would be considerably smaller than heretofore, mainly for the reason that of the two large schemes—the organisation of the police and the new Collectorate in Sind—the provisions made for which have, for some years past, been shown as savings, the former was being slowly proceeded with and the other indefinitely postponed. Further, he feared that if exchange does not recover, the provision for exchange compensation will prove insufficient, and the extra charges on that account will go to reduce still further the prospect of any actual saving. No premature recourse will be had to reductions which might retard progress or cause hardship, but unless the financial position should improve, he warned honourable members, the possibility that considerable curtailment of expenditure may become necessary must be faced. Imperial exigencies, he explained, had necessitated a demand on Provincial revenues for a contribution which has been fixed, with reference to the somewhat slender resources available, at Rs. 5,60,000, and had been recovered by a corresponding reduction in the amount of the fixed assignment for the year. The orders as to exchange compensation had not only imposed on Provincial Finance a direct burden heavy in proportion to the large share of the total cost of the establishment employed in the Presidency which is borne by Provincial revenues, but had robbed it—a distinctly unparliamentary expression—of that immunity from the embarrassment arising from a falling exchange to which congratulatory reference was made last year. Under orders from the Government of India the rate has been taken for the purposes of the estimates at 1s. 2d. per rupee, and at that rate it has been necessary to increase the ordinary provisions for establishment charges, as compared with last year's budget by sums aggregating some Rs. 6,20,000. In the debate which followed, Mr. Javerilal twisted the hon. member with taking a gloomy view of the Provincial Finances, and then referring to exchange compensation, expressed a hope, which will be widely re-echoed, that Government would correct its mistake and restrict the allowance to such of their officers as would seriously suffer if they were precluded from the benefit of the grant. It would be a difficult matter to discriminate in such representations as would be made. Mr. Setalvad's sweeping criticism of the Statement and his suggestions as to the reductions of official salaries and the like was fittingly replied to by Mr. Nugent, who, blessed with a fathomless fund of humour, suggested that perhaps Mr. Setalvad would like official appointments put up by Dutch auction and sold to the men willing to do the work for the least money. This, as Mr. Nugent remarked, might be economical but would not be satisfactory. It may be possible, however, that retrenchment may be effected in some of the directions Mr. Setalvad indicated, and it is a pity he did not endeavour to bring about one at a time. Introducing such a gigantic list at one and the same time the merits of individual recommendations were lost sight of, and Mr. Setalvad defeated his own purpose. The business of the sitting extended into

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

THE EVICTED TENANTS' BILL THROWN OUT BY THE LORDS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The House of Lords last night rejected the Evicted Tenants' (Ireland) Bill by a large majority, two hundred and forty-nine voting against, and thirty being in favour of the measure.

THE KHEDIVE IN EUROPE.

Arrangements have been made for the Khedive to visit Antwerp and Brussels.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE MINERS' EIGHT HOURS BILL.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, last night, during the debate on the Miners' Eight Hours Bill an amendment was moved enacting the principle of local option in the application of the measure.

The amendment was carried by a majority of five.

On the result of the division being made known the Government announced the withdrawal of the Bill.

The voting was conducted on a non-party basis.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Indian Budget was then brought forward for discussion. Mr. Samuel Smith moved the resolution for a Parliamentary enquiry into the financial position of India, and was seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji. Both speakers dwelt upon the poverty of India, and urged the necessity of a reduction in the salaries of officials, and a curtailment in the military expenditure.

The resolution was opposed by Sir Andrew Scoble who in his speech showed that Government was fully alive to the present condition of affairs in India.

The debate was adjourned.

FRANCE AND THE CONGO.

PARIS, Aug. 14.

An agreement between France and the Congo Free State has been signed to-day, by which France secures an extension of the French Congo district up to the Nile watershed. Belgium has engaged not to occupy the territory on the West Bank of the Upper Nile, ceded to the Congo Free State by Great Britain.

THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

RUMOURS OF ANOTHER NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 15.

Reports are current here that an engagement took place between the Japanese and Chinese squadrons on Saturday last, resulting in the defeat of the latter. No particulars of the fight have transpired.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION INTO UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

The Senate has ratified the new emigration treaty with China.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND SITTING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 15.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting to-day at one o'clock.

The Hon'ble Mr. Little explained that the Public Works estimates had been reduced by the cutting down of the amounts that would otherwise have been available for allotment and striking out certain works provided for in the provisional list.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta urged that as in former years the Port Trust Harbour Dockyard and University Police should be entered separately and not included in the list of the police of the Municipality. He incidentally advocated the separation of judicial and executive functions of the Advocate-General, and controverted arguments adduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad respecting High Court fees, and said that any reduction therein would not benefit the provincial funds; and it was for the High Court to decide.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood replied to the questions raised in regard to the executive policy of appointments. The question of the payment of the Bombay police, he said, has not been finally settled, and further enquiry would be of value.

The Hon'ble Mr. Trevor said that the Financial Statement was presented for consideration at the earliest practicable date. He would be happy to answer on proper occasion riddles put to him by the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal and other members as to the reduction of interest for Municipal loans. It was better for Municipalities to borrow in the open markets than to come upon the limited resources of Government.

Lord Harris expressed his great regret at having found it necessary to rule the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal out of order yesterday, but as it was he had, owing to the rapidity with which the speeches were read, allowed discussion to go far beyond the legitimate limits. He trusted that in future the members would assist the president to carry out rules of debate. The Government is unable to include the Guzerat College in the list of Government institutions as recommended by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, not only owing to financial difficulties but also to the desire of promoting private educational enterprise. The Bombay police payment question was one of considerable difficulty. He questioned whether the Municipality would be wise to ask Government to take over the police charges in return for transfers of certain funds. There were legal difficulties, but Government would simply consider any proposals made. He trusted the Government and the Municipality would be better friends, now that two out of the three questions in dispute between them since the Act of 1888 has been settled, and the third is in the way of being so.

The Peint Territory Bill was passed.

The Council then adjourned.

A NEW FORM OF CONSIGNMENT NOTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The question of the new proposed consignment note to be adopted shortly on certain Indian railways in addition to the proposed new form of goods receipts to be issued also is now occupying the attention of the Government of India, and the matter will shortly be sanctioned.

TOUR OF THE PRINCIPAL ARMY VETERINARY SURGEON.

The tour of the Principal Army Veterinary Surgeon has now been settled finally; and he will, according to present plans, visit all important veterinary depots, leaving Simla at the end of October.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

It has been arranged, in connection with the Viceroy's tour, that after visiting the golden temple at Amritsar his Excellency will inspect the large exhibition of local art to be held in the city during the Viceregal visit.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 15.

The Hon'ble Mr. U. On, C.I.E., late Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, died here to-day of fever.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council an interpellation may be put regarding the course of conversion of the four per cent. loans. The question of the relative numbers of Hindus and Mahomedans in Government service may also form the subject of interpellation at an early meeting of the Council.

THE WAZIRISTAN DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

The troops forming the escort of the Waziristan Delimitation Commission will be fully equipped with field service.

A DISASTROUS LANDSLIP IN THE KULU VALLEY.

A disastrous landslip has been reported to have taken place in the Kourarsen State, in the Kulu Valley. The village is completely buried, only seven persons escaping with their lives.

A CHAPPRASSI USING OFFICIAL RECORDS FOR FUEL.

A chapprassi employed in the North-West Provinces Secretariat, Naini Tai, is being prosecuted for doing away with a quantity of official records by using them for cooking purposes. On his house being searched a large quantity of file boards and old records were found.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

These sports came off, yesterday afternoon, on the Maidan at the back of the Marine Lines, before a fairly large gathering of spectators. All the entires were satisfactory, and each event was keenly contested. The following are the results:—

I.—TENT-PEGGING OVER A HURDLE.

(A) Horses—
Mr W W Bulkley 1
Mr G Griffith 2
(B) Ponies—
General Gatacre 1
Mr Raymond 2

II.—HORSE JUMPING.

Mr G Griffith's, owner 1
Mr Leighton B Ker's, owner 2
(12 competed.)

III.—V. C. COMPETITION.

1. Bo. L. H. 2nd Team.—Troopers Stevens, Bulkley, Greig, and Lidbetter. Time—1 min. and 25 secs.

2. Gymkhana Team.—Messrs. Procter, Birkett, Raymond, and Enthoven. Time—2 min. and 15 secs.

IV.—NEEDLE-AND-THREAD RACE.

Mrs Prior, nominated by Mr Tod 1
Mrs Prevost, nominated by Mr Procter 2
Miss G Griffith, nominated by Mr McCausland ... 3
Miss Wilson, nominated by Mr Birkett 0
Mrs Barder, nominated by Mr. Barder 0

V.—PONY SCURRY.

Mr H B Thurburn's b c b p Blackbird, Mr Steel. 1
Mr T W Birkett's g a p The Buster, Owner 2
Mr Fosbery's r a p Sun Ray, Owner 0
Mr H E E Procter's b a p Gareeb, Owner..... 0
Mr A M Tod's b w p Dinah, Mr Foulkes 0
Mr Barder's Owner..... 0
Mr W de Page's g a p Boss, Owner 0
Mr Foulkes' ch a p Gipsy Boy, Mr Baugh 0

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and there were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Captain Walshe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, and K. N. Kabaraji.

IMPORT DUTY AND MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.

As requested by the Commissioner, the Committee sanctioned the payment of 5 per cent. import duty to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas in connection with their contract for the supply of stoneware pipes, &c., for the Umbharkhady sewerage works. These pipes were deliverable in six equal instalments, three of which were deliverable before the Tariff Act came into force, and the remaining three instalments fell due after that Act came into force. The amount, Rs. 1,394-0-9, would be met from the contingencies for the works, to be adjusted hereafter against profit, if any, on sale of cement at the end of the year.

WANTED A SCIENTIFIC DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to the Committee's resolution, dated 7th February last, that the amount of contract entered into with Messrs. John Fleming and Co., for the supply of one thousand solid steel pickaxes came to Rs. 1,734-7-6, including Rs. 67-12-10, on account of import duty.

As the Municipal Commissioner is proceeding to England to-morrow, Dr. Cowasji took the opportunity of addressing him a few words, that during his stay at home he might make enquiries if a scientific drainage engineer could be found fit to carry out the drainage works on which they had already spent a very large amount, and which would necessitate a still larger outlay. The engineer might be asked if he was willing to come out to India, and, if so, on what terms? The whole thing might then be submitted before the Corporation for consideration whether or not it would be desirable and advantageous to engage his services and to act according to his advice. Certain drainage works had been completed, whereas certain other works about which there was such a diversity of opinion were to be undertaken, and it was worth while considering whether or not it would be to the interest of the Municipality to engage the services of an expert like Mr. Santo Crimp, who might not effect a large saving, but would carry out the works in such a manner as could prove useful and last them for all time to come. The small sum spent for engaging the services of such an expert would effect a large saving in the end. This was only a suggestion which he threw out for the Commissioner who might during his stay in England make enquiries, and favour the Committee on his return with his views on the same. He (Dr. Cowasji) was not in favour of appointing a consulting engineer, because they had had enough of it, but what he urged was the appointment of an expert who might be able to place the drainage of the city on a satisfactory basis.

The Commissioner admitted that Mr. Santo Crimp was an eminent scientific engineer, but he wanted to know what was to be done with regard to Mr. Smith, their present special engineer for drainage.

Dr. Viegas said that the discussion was out of order.

Dr. Cowasji replied he knew it was, but he had only thrown out a suggestion. He did not want the new engineer to come out as a consulting engineer.

Mr. Rebsch expected good results if an engineer was brought out from home.

The Chairman remarked that the Commissioner had heard the suggestion, and he might make enquiry in the matter and favour them, with the results thereof, on his return to Bombay.

The discussion here closed, and the Commissioner's letter was recorded.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Commissioner submitted report from the Health Officer, stating that "there would be a great improvement in the health of the city this week as judged by the weekly mortality, the fatality during the last four days having greatly declined. Adding that this was very reassuring, and he (the Health Officer) thought the improvement would continue."

Dr. Cowasji considered this report very satisfactory, but he thought it desirable to obtain from the Health Officer a detailed report as to the origin of the outbreak of cholera in the city.

Mr. Kabraji suggested that the weekly mortuary returns published in the *Government Gazette* on Thursday might be submitted at the weekly meeting of the Committee.

The Chairman decided that the suggestion might well take the form of a notice of motion, and be duly proposed.

THE TANSA WORK.

When the Committee proceeded to consider the tabular statement showing the water height in the lakes Mr. K. M. Shroff remarked that, on Monday last, he visited the place where the Tansa embankment had given way, and most of the pipes had lost their level, and some were loose in their joints and were leaking. It seemed to him passing strange that the pipes did not give way, and if they had, there would have been a regular water famine in Bombay. The executive had done their best to stop further damage being done. Mr. Clerke was very much lionised by the public and the Municipality on the completion of the works, but they did not know they would give way in such a short period as three years. (Laughter.)

The statement being recorded, the Committee adjourned.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 14.

10 p.m. ... 80°7

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15.

6 a.m. ... 80°0
10 a.m. ... 82°4
2 p.m. ... 82°0
4 p.m. ... 81°3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Colonel George Gambier, Royal Artillery, who was lately invalided home from Simla, died on boardship one day out of Suez, and was buried at sea.

Heavy rain is again reported from the Dehra region and the Saharunpur road has been breached afresh by the carrying away of the bridge over the Solani, half-way between Saharunpur and the Sewaliks.

As regards the work of the Military Works Committee at Simla, the chairman, Colonel Ottley, and Captain Dallas have been making an abstract of the evidence on the questions under consideration. The evidence is being printed in full, and proofs were to be in the hands of members on Tuesday, and the committee will reassemble and go straight on with their work to the end. They hope to arrive at a conclusion on all important points next week, in time to admit of Colonel Elles taking his leave to England.

The rise in the Gohna Lake for last week was 24 feet 6 inches, and the rainfall 7·26 inches. There are still 52 feet before the water tops the dam. A sharp shock of earthquake on the morning of the 5th brought down a continuous shower of loose rocks from the crest. Some slips occurred on Friday also, and a rumour is current that a fakir, his wife, and three children were buried under the debris. If this be so, their deaths are due to their own obstinacy in refusing to leave when warned.

Yashan, where the fighting has taken place in Korea, is a port on the west coast not marked on the ordinary maps. It is about 80 miles from Seoul, but separated from the capital by a very difficult road across mountains and torrents. Here the Chinese landed their forces, and here they have been attacked and routed by the Japanese. Gensan —or Yuensan as it is sometimes printed—is a treaty port on the east coast of Korea six days' march from Seoul. Fusan is another treaty port at the south-east corner of the peninsula, connected with Nagasaki by cable. Since the outbreak of the war the Japanese have laid a military telegraph from Fusan to Seoul, and have greatly improved the road. Before the arrival of the reinforcements, which the Japanese have now landed at Gensan and Fusan, they had about 11,000 men in Korea, so that they will now have in all an army of 31,000 men. There are two roads from Manchuria to Corea: one crosses the Amnok to the north-east near its source; the other near its embouchure at the extreme north-westerly corner of the peninsula. Presumably, the Chinese have chosen the latter route. With the 3,000 or 4,000 men they had already landed, the advent of the Manchurian army will bring their total force up to about 25,000 men.

The members of the old Uncovenanted Services are suffering so much from hope deferred in the matter of the more favourable leave rules, says the *Pioneer*, that they may be forgiven for showing impatience at the delay which is taking place. But, we understand, they are under a misapprehension in thinking that the Government of India are careless of their interests. The contrary is, indeed, the fact. The adoption and publication of the orders which the Secretary of State sent out, would be tantamount to a general refusal of these rules. The course adopted by the Government of India is one which will advance and not obstruct the hopes of the officers concerned. The Financial Department is laboriously working out the subject in detail of Services, so as to be able to propose to the Secretary of State an extension of the favourable rules, at all events to the principal officers on the Indian lists. In their particular case Codlin and not Short is the friend, and the U. C. S. will probably in the end have cause to be grateful to the Government of India for their efforts to improve the terms fixed upon at home.

The charity football match between the Royal Irish, the winners of the shield, and a combined Calcutta eleven, was played on Saturday afternoon before a large crowd. The weather was threatening, but kept fine. Owing to the heavy rain overnight the ground was very slippery. The soldiers gave a most disappointing display, showing nothing like their true form, and the game resolved itself into a series of attacks by the civilians, who ultimately won by four goals to nothing, which score would have been largely increased but for the excellent goal keeping of the military custodian. The second match of the Calcutta Cricket Club's Poojah tour to Bombay will be against the Parsees. It is hoped that a match will be arranged against Allahabad, to be played on the return journey.

The second day's racing at Lucknow, on Saturday afternoon, had to be abandoned in consequence of the weather. The floods are now out in Lucknow nearly as badly as they were a year or two ago, when people went about the civil station in boats, and a gentleman was almost drowned when driving on the high road by his dog-cart getting off the track and subsiding into some fathoms of water.

We regret to announce the death, at Solon, on Saturday, of Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston Douglas, commanding the 5th Royal Irish Lancers. Colonel Douglas had undergone two severe operations for abscess of the liver; and though he rallied slightly his condition for a week past was hopeless. His death will cause the deepest regret not only in his regiment, but among a wide circle of friends, for he was one of the most popular officers in India.

There are already twelve entries for the Durand Football Tournament, which will be held at Simla towards the close of next month. The regimental teams are:—Royal Scots Fusiliers, Sialkot; King's Own Scottish Borderers, Kul Danna; Seaforth Highlanders, Ferozpore; Gordon Highlanders, Rawalpindi; Highland Light Infantry, Fyzabad; Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Mian Mir; Derbyshire Regiment, Umballa; Devonshire Regiment, Rawalpindi; Somersetshire Light Infantry, Subathu; and Bedfordshire Regiment, Nowshera. The last three regiments have entered for the first time. The Simla Volunteers have also put forward a team. The entries do not close until September 3; so one or two more competitors may yet come forward. The West Kent Regiment, which played so well last year, are not competing, which is a matter for regret. The Tournament Committee have applied to the Sirhind District authorities for the usual camp at Annandale, and it will probably be ready for occupation by September 3. All the teams wish to arrive at Simla in ample time for practice; and several are already training hard in the hills, notably the Highland Light Infantry at Simla, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Dalhousie, the Somersets at Subathu, and the Devonshire at Jutogh. The H. L. I. have returned the silver football to the committee, but they will make a hard fight to carry it away again. It is becoming a valuable trophy now, as it bears the names of many winning teams upon it. Colonel Durand, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, will give a silver cup to the captain of the winning team each year. A good referee has been secured in Lieutenant Curtis, Bedfordshire Regiment, who has acted in a similar capacity in some of the army corps matches at home.

This notice appears in the *Travancore Gazette*:—Under sanction of his Highness the Maharaja, a reward of one hundred rupees is offered for the destruction of a man-eating tiger, reported to be haunting the Anjenaud Valley. The skin, teeth, and claws should, as usual, be given up on claiming the reward.

An interesting surgical lawsuit lately took place in Germany. A girl, seven years old, was taken to a hospital affected with tuberculosis in the foot, and the directing physician, after vainly trying in other ways to prevent the spread of the disease, proceeded to amputate the foot. The father of the child had previously declared he would not permit the operation, and the little patient was already lying on the operation-table under ether or chloroform when the father appeared at the hospital to take the child away. But the physician, saying, "It is too late; I will speak to the father afterwards," proceeded with and completed the operation. After this no new tuberculosis appeared, the child regained its strength, and has gone on developing normally. The father brought a case of "wounding by means of a dangerous instrument" against the doctor, but the latter was acquitted. The case is to be tried again, however.

A terrible scene, says the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, was witnessed, the other day, in the village of Polyani, in the Province of Kazan. There had been a service in the church, and the villagers were lounging about outside. A woman, aged thirty-five, was seen to ascend the bell tower with her two children, one a girl of seven, the other a year-old boy. She went high up to where some scaffolding had been erected. The villagers below noticed that she began undressing the children and herself. As soon as this was accomplished she seized her daughter and flung her out over the scaffolding on to the iron roof of the church far below. The girl rolled off the roof dead. Then taking the baby, the woman threw it also over the parapet. It fell on its head on the stones at the people's feet. It was evidently the woman's intention to precipitate herself as well; but before she could execute her purpose she was secured. She is probably a member of one of the numerous half-mad sects to be found everywhere along the Middle Volga.

The new Siberian insular group, which has latterly been so frequently mentioned in the reports of various arctic and polar expeditions, consists of the three large islands, Kotelnoi, Fadievskoi, and New Siberia, lying in the open sea to the north-east of the delta of the Lena, and a few smaller ones situated, like Liakhoff and others, nearer to Cape Sviatoi. Further to the north, beyond the islands of Nova Zembla, the American expedition of the lost Jeanette discovered some other small islands, but the three large New Siberians are the only ones visited by Russian traders and inhabitants of the polar sundra zone. These islands are generally reached in spring before the thawing of the ocean ice, and the traders drive over the frozen surface of the sea in light sledges, drawn by reindeer or dogs, and, passing the short summer on the islands, return home again in the autumn, when the ocean ice has again set. The New Siberians are of great importance from a scientific point of view, as they form a vast and interesting cemetery of the whole organic world as it at one time existed under 75 and 76 degrees of north latitude.

Ford Castle, Northumberland, restored and enlarged, a few years ago, by Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, is the latest addition to the long list of interesting and historical mansions "to be let." The chief historical interest of this building is in its association with the brief but fatal intimacy that sprang up between Lady Heron, some time its castellaine, and James the Fourth of Scotland, previous to the battle of Flodden Field. It stands in the north of the county, on the east bank of the Till streamlet, and within a few miles of the Scottish border. The interior presents many objects of interest. In the dining-room are a number of portraits of the Delaval family—"the gayest and most light-hearted race, perhaps, that ever took root in the north"—Lord Delaval, Lady Audley, and Lady Tyrconnel.

Every summer the Dalldorfer Lunatic Asylum takes its patients out for two or three trips into the country at Reinickendorf, near Berlin. There at a restaurant, in the afternoon, long tables may be seen at which a company of about four hundred persons, men and women, old and young, all dressed alike, are regaling on coffee and cakes. Three fiddlers provide the music. When they rise from table the guests play at all sorts of games, and nothing would betray their condition but that sometimes a young girl must be gently prevented from climbing a tree, or an old man from kneeling down and worshipping the sun. There is also a dancing-saloon, where dancing is vigorously kept up. Towards dusk the tables are again spread with cakes and beer, and soon after the company returns quietly home to talk for days of their happy summer picnic.

Paris has been startled to find posted up on a large number of walls and blank spaces a particularly violent Anarchist manifesto, full of hysterical appeals to the basest passions, and of denunciations of the hated bourgeois class, printed on white paper and headed "City of Paris. Municipal Council." White paper, as is well known, is the sign and token of authority in France, and it can only be used by the Government or public bodies acting in an official capacity. The explanation of the appearance of the bills is very simple. Had they been on coloured paper they would have been promptly scrutinised by the police and torn down, while the billstickers would have been arrested; but being on the official paper, and bearing an imposing-looking official heading, they were posted up in some cases under the very noses of the guardians of the law. As soon as attention was drawn to their real character, they were taken down without a moment's delay. Some of the extreme organs of opinion of course insinuate that the placards were concocted by a rascally Government, bent at all costs on passing a repressive measure of a drastic character. For two pins the same papers, which have but a small circulation and still less influence, would declare that Caserio was an agent of the hated Dupuy.

Concierges, as most people are aware, are not a popular class among the French population, and the feeling against them is likely to be intensified by a decision just given in their favour by the 11th Correctional Tribunal. It amounts to nothing more or less than this, that they are entitled to open and read the letters they take in for lodgers. The importance of this decision can only be realised when it is remembered that few Frenchmen have a house of their own, and that the late M. Guizot, when he was actually Prime Minister, lived in lodgings. A Mdlle. Lormoy prosecuted her concierge, a Madame Chapuis, for "abuse of confidence" in opening her letters. The decision of the court was that no offence had been committed, as the letters had been delivered intact to the addressee. In other words, there had been no theft. A special statute forbidding the opening of private letters had reference only to the opening of letters in the Post Office. The triumphant concierge, after the decision, had the impudence to claim damages for malicious prosecution. This was too much for the judge, who characterised her conduct in severe terms, and expressed deep regret at his inability to punish her.

Queen Margaret of Italy recently visited the Hospital of St. Cosimato, which is an asylum for aged persons. The oldest pensioner presented a bouquet to the Queen, saying, "Majesty, these flowers are offered you by the old men of St. Cosimato, who wish that you may live longer than I." "How old are you?" asked the Queen. "A hundred and four and ten days," replied the old fellow. The Queen was amazed, and made further inquiries, learning that the old man had a son eighty-eight years of age.

The sculptor Nikolaus Geiger is putting the last touches to his statue of Barbarossa, which is to symbolise the ancient kingdom in the Kyffhauser Monument, to be unveiled in 1896. The Barbarossa appears at the end of a vestibule in the style of an ancient castle, on the steps of the throne upon which he is sitting like the sleeping figures of the courtiers, with fabulous animals of the old mythic world. Barbarossa is represented at the moment of waking from his long sleep. In his right hand is his sword, his left hand strokes his long waving beard. Contrary to all other figures of the old hero, he is represented as an actual emperor, with the features of a noble man. The whole monument, hewn from the rock, will be about eighty feet high. The figure of the seated monarch is about thirty feet high.

An exhibition of a novel kind for Italy has been set up on the Lido, near the principal bathing establishment, by two Venetian artists, the sculptor Piazza, and the painter Giu. The exhibition is a representation of the execution of the Doge Faliero, placed in a large wooden erection in the style of the Ducal Palace. On entering, the visitor sees before him the balcony of the Ducal Palace, with the giant staircase reproduced in the actual size, in imitation of the real marble. On the balcony and the stairs are some 120 figures, life size, and dressed in the varied costumes of lawyers, councillors, soldiers, judges, priests, and people of the period. The figures are made of wood, with faces and hands modelled in wax; the costumes and rich ornaments are faithfully imitated from the ancient pictures, engravings, and documents. Faliero, old and weak, stands at the top of the stairs, despoiled of his official insignia, and clad in black, at the moment of descending to his execution. The two artists intend to take their exhibition to the principal cities of Europe.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations was held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday afternoon. H. E. Lord Harris presided; and there were also present:—His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honourable Charles Edward Nairne, C.B., R.A., the Hon'ble Messrs. H. Birdwood, I.C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.S.I.; A. C. Trevor, I.C.S., C.S.I.; the Advocate-General; John Nugent, I.C.S.; P. M. Mehta, M.A., C.I.E.; W. R. Macdonell; Herbert Batty, I.C.S., M.A.; A.T. Shuttleworth; Ganpatrao Damodar Panse; Vishnu Raghunath Natu, B.A., LL.B.; W. H. Crowe, I.C.S.; Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B.A., LL.B.; Khan Bahadur A. D. Hasan Ali Bey Effendi; Navroji Nasarvanji Wadia, C.I.E.; Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik; T. D. Little, M.I.C.E.; Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.; Lakham Gauda Basaprabhu; G. W. Vidal, I.C.S.; and Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal, C.I.E.

APPOINTMENT OF SIRDARS.

Answering the Hon'ble Mr. Lakham Gauda Basaprabhu the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor said: No special provision has been made in the rules for the appointment of Sirdars or of any other particular order of her Majesty's subjects other than specially deserving persons who are already in the service of Government to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service, nor is it intended to make any. To meet exceptional cases, however, Government will reserve to itself the power to appoint, by nomination, pure and simple, any person deemed to be specially qualified for the service.

MAMLATDARS' COURTS.

In reply to a further question, from Mr. Basaprabhu, Mr. Trevor said that Government were aware that a person aggrieved by the decision of a mamlatdar's court, under Act III. of 1876, had no redress except by application to the High Court to intervene in the exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction or by regular suit in a civil court; and that hardships necessarily resulted when the decision of the mamlatdar's court was wrong. It was not clear, however, that the provision of an appeal on the score of misapprehension and misappreciation of evidence would either remedy the evil, or be advisable on other grounds. Government are also aware, he continued, that in a large proportion of the suits brought under the Act, the parties are ignorant peasants, who may well be unaware how to invoke the extraordinary jurisdiction of the High Court. Litigants of that class, however, must unfortunately always be at a disadvantage; and there seems no reason to suppose that they are at a greater disadvantage in suits of the kind now in question than in others. So far as it is possible to draw any inference from the results of the exercise by the High Court of its extraordinary jurisdiction the work of the mamlatdars' courts would appear to be well done; only 595 applications altogether having been made for interference by the High Court since the Act was passed, in 65 only of which was the decision of the mamlatdars' court set aside. Government cannot, however, undertake to define the limits within which the powers of the Honourable the High Court to disturb decisions under the Act have been or may be exercised.

TREE-CUTTING FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Asked by Mr. Basaprabhu whether Government would allow the privilege of cutting trees for agricultural purposes to holders of service watan lands the Hon. Mr. Trevor said that *prima facie* lands held for service were not held under a proprietary tenure, and that the holders were consequently not entitled to the timber on such lands or to forest rights. As an act of grace, however, Government had given permission for occupants of service holdings, with the previous permission of the Collector, to cut any trees standing in their holding.

THE UNCOVENANTED MEDICAL SERVICE.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad the Hon. Mr. Birdwood said: The Uncovenanted Medical Service, as at present constituted, was organized in 1867. In this Presidency two appointments have been held in the service since that year, viz., by Dr. Muncherji Behramji Kola, late Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujerat Registration District, who was appointed from the open profession of medicine, and who retired in 1892, and Dr. D. G. Dalgado, Civil Surgeon, Savantvadi, who was selected from the rank of Assistant Surgeons. No such appointment has been made from the Apothecary Class. The Government of India have ruled that five Civil Surgeoncies and one Deputy Sanitary Commissionership in this Presidency may be held by Uncovenanted Medical Officers when no Commissioned Medical Officers are available; but they have also decided that while utilising those Uncovenanted Medical Officers already in the service of Government to the best advantage, no permanent additions which are not clearly necessary, should be made to this branch of the Medical Service. The rules of admission to the Uncovenanted Medical Service have been prescribed by the Government of India. The appointments are not advertised, but it is laid down in the rules that candidates who desire to enter the Service should apply to have their names recorded in the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, where a register for the purpose is kept. Only two Assistant Surgeons have applied to be appointed Uncovenanted Medical Officers. One of them applied for a post in Bengal, and was informed that his name had been registered. The other was informed that there was no vacancy for an Uncovenanted Medical Officer in this Presidency.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE KHOTS.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, quoting certain specific cases in which khots had been bound to pay to Government, were much in excess of what they could recover from their tenants, asked what remedy Government could adopt to remedy such grievances. Also whether as a consequence of this state of affairs the khots had been unable to pay the revenue and their khotis had been attached.

The Hon. Mr. Trevor replied: The question of remedying the grievance complained of is one of great difficulty and complication, and is still under consideration. Thirty Khoti and two Khoti Kiohadi villages are at present under attachment. But under the operation of the orders given in sanctioning the revised assessment to the effect that enhancement of over 25 per cent. should be remitted for the first two years, over 50 per cent. for the next two, and so on, it has not been necessary so far to recover anything more than the rents payable to the khots except in two villages in which the recoveries have been slightly in excess. It is understood that the principle followed in managing attached villages is to regulate recoveries subject to the ultimate liability of all Government land for the full assessment fixed on it, as far as possible, in accordance with the bhokhats, as if the khot was managing the village himself. Holders of lands for which rents have been recorded by the Settlement Officer are not called upon to pay anything more than the rents so fixed except in the last resort.

LOCAL OPTION.

Asked by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad whether Government would co-operate with Temperance Societies by conceding the privilege of local option, the Hon. Mr. Trevor replied: It is the policy and practice of Government to ascertain the wishes of the local residents and to give full consideration to any genuine expression of public opinion in deciding whether liquor-shops shall be opened or not; and in determining the location of shops. Under the system now in force due precautions are taken to ascertain the necessity for the opening of a new shop or for the transfer of an existing one, with reference to the proximity of other shops in the district and the chances of illicit distillation resulting from a refusal of the local demand. Local feelings and prejudices are not lightly disregarded and shops are not established in places where they are likely to prove a source of annoyance to the residents generally, or in such numbers as to unduly facilitate drinking. The representations of any responsible Temperance Society will receive due attention.

THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked: What is the scheme that Government have matured about the improvement of the present condition of the Government Law School at Bombay (the Chancellor's Speech, 24th March, 1892); and when is that long-promised reform likely to be carried out?

H. E. the Governor replied: The honourable member refers to my speech as his authority for the phrases "matured scheme" and "long-promised reform." The precise words I used were—"there is nothing now to prevent that improvement in legal tuition which you have always advocated except the sanction of higher authority." Certain proposals were considered by this Government which, however, involved an additional expenditure of Rs. 6,000 a year. An alternative proposal involving less expense was also considered. But meanwhile the fee receipts fell off, and since the Government of India and her Majesty's Government held the opinion that a closer equilibrium between the income and expenditure of the Law School must be established, it was impossible to proceed with either scheme. The difficulty has increased and its effect was brought to public notice in paragraph 6 of the Review upon the Report of the Education Department published on December 12 last in these terms: "The serious decrease in the amount received from fees has materially interfered with the project Government had in hand for the improvement of this institution." I fear that in the present financial circumstances we are not likely to be able to undertake any large reform, unless it can be shown that the fee receipts will meet the enhanced cost.

REMISSIONS TO A SPIRIT FARMER.

Asked by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad as to the remission of 1½ lakhs of rupees granted to the country spirit farmer of the Khandeish district in the year 1892-93, the Hon. Mr. Trevor replied that this was one of the cases, in which it has been found necessary to grant remissions to farmers under the guaranteed minimum vend system, the circumstances being exceptional.

THE COST OF LITIGATION.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad enquired if the reforms promised in a letter addressed by Government to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in August, 1886, had been carried out. These were to the effect that the judges of the High Court had assured Government that they would direct their attention without delay to revise the scale of charges allowed on taxation with the view to the adoption of a different scale of costs varying with the amount and importance of the suits.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied that the High Court had been addressed on the subject and a further communication would be made hereafter to the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad enquired as to the fees paid to the Government solicitor for preparing renewals of leases or conveyance of Government lands in Bombay and as to the total fees earned by the Government solicitors and the Advocate-General during the three years ending December last.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood said that enquiries were being made, and in the absence of any valid reason to the contrary the information, when received, would be laid on the table.

THE BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked: Is it a fact that from the establishment of the Bandra Municipality in 1876 up to last year it had non-official presidents? Was the presidentship offered to a non-official native gentleman this year who intimated his willingness to accept it in response to that offer? If so, what were the reasons that led Government to appoint an official to that office?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied: The answer to the first question is in the negative. There have been non-official presidents since 1884, not 1876. To the second question the answer is in the affirmative: several Commissioners were asked by the local authorities if they were willing to serve, if nominated by Government, and a native non-official gentleman did express willingness to serve, if nominated. To the last question the answer is that Government considered the arrangements it made the best under the circumstances.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad asked if Government had considered the advisability of requiring the railway administrations in this Presidency to provide and maintain in proper order, in trains carrying passengers, efficient means of communications between passengers and railway servants in charge of such trains, especially in view of the recent alleged murderous attack on a Parsee gentleman in a passenger train between Thana and Poona, by themselves exercising (if such powers have been delegated to them), or moving the Governor General in Council to exercise the powers under Section 62 of Act IX. of 1890? If not, will they be pleased to do so?

The Hon'ble Mr. Trevor replied: This Government has no power under Section 62 of the Indian Railway Act. The advisability of addressing the Government of India on the subject will be considered. But the question is complicated by the necessity for maintaining interchangeability of the stock belonging to different administrations on lines of through communication; and the Government of India have only recently intimated that they are not prepared to move in the matter at present.

HINDU ENDOWMENTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik asked: Has the attention of Government been directed to the mismanagement of Hindu temple endowments and the neglect of religious services resulting from the quarrels and mis-conduct of temple managers and servants in certain shrines, such as Dakor, Chinchvad, Narsingpur, Yellamma, and Pandharpur, and have they found that the costly and dilatory remedy of civil suits has not only failed to correct the evil but has, in some cases, intensified it? Are Government prepared to support protective legislation with a view to giving relief and ensuring the application of temple funds to the proper performance of intended religious services and charities.

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied: There is no information at present before Government to indicate the necessity for special legislation with the object stated in the honourable member's question. Whether Government would be prepared to approve of such legislation would depend on the strength of any case which might be made out by those who consider legislation necessary. It appears to Government as at present advised that the provisions of Section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code should be sufficient.

SUPPLIES OF GRAIN AND FORAGE OF OFFICERS ON TOUR.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal asked: Whether Government are aware of the complaints made in all districts of this Presidency about the harassments caused to the village *banias* and *ryots* by the efforts made by the police and subordinates to secure supplies of grain and forage and other provisions near the camps of the District Officers and their establishment whilst on tour?

The Hon. Mr. Trevor replied: Government are aware that complaints of the character indicated are sometimes

season of the year. The system had been in force for fifteen years, but Government had received no complaints.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal asked whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that dissatisfaction prevails in the higher ranks of the Revenue Branch of the Uncovenanted Service by reason of officers over the age of fifty-five years being allowed promotions as well as extensions to their periods of service to a much larger extent than is permitted in any other Department of that service, and whether Government consider it fair in the interest of that service generally that whereas civilians of over thirty-five years' service in India are made to retire compulsorily, the higher grade revenue service should be the only branch in which an abnormal number of officers over fifty-five years of age should be allowed to enjoy extensions from year to year to the detriment of the efficiency of the service? Such extensions of old officers being virtually dependent on the good opinion of the Collectors under whom they are serving, do not Government think that the practice tends to weaken the independent judgment and sense of responsibility of these officers, while it takes away the stimulus to good work from their juniors?

The Hon. Mr. Trevor replied: Government have received no reports or complaints from which the existence of any general dissatisfaction in the higher ranks of the Revenue Branch of the Uncovenanted Service on the grounds mentioned by the honourable member could be predicated. The question of superannuation is governed by the orders of the Government of India embodied in Article 503 of the Civil Service Regulations, which are strictly observed, and to which I beg to refer the honourable member. Government have no information to show that they have produced any such unfortunate results as are suggested in the honorable member's questions, nor do they consider that they have any necessary tendency to produce such results.

THE DEBTS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal asked: Do Government receive annual statements showing the indebtedness of their gazetted officers, European and Native, to satisfy themselves in regard to the ruling of the Government of India that no Government servants should borrow money from persons residing within their jurisdiction? If it is not the practice to furnish such statements, do Government think it desirable to call for the same?

The Hon. Mr. Trevor replied that annual statements of the kind referred to by the honourable member are not received by Government. The orders of the Government of India referred to by him have been communicated to the officers concerned, and are well understood, and as transgressions of the rule are duly reported as occasion arises, it is not considered necessary to call for annual statements.

TOBACCO LICENSES.

The Hon. Mr. Trevor informed Mr. Javerilal that he could not answer various questions in regard to tobacco licenses without reference to the departmental authorities. The system of granting licenses now in force was one which had grown up gradually.

THE PANVEL SETTLEMENT.

Asked by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal as to the memorial of the landholders of Panvel containing allegations of errors and departures from rules in the Panvel settlement, Mr. Trevor said: The allegations contained in the memorial are being inquired into. The reports of the local officers in the matter have not yet been received. After their receipt, Government will be in a position to determine whether any relief is really needed.

REVENUE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the Hon. Mr. Trevor promised to lay on the table information brought up to date so as to show the progress of revenue and administrative charges during the last thirty years, with brief explanatory notes in the column of remarks accounting for increase or decrease in the years in which the difference is unusually large? If this is not possible, will Government supply information for the decade ending the year 1893-94, with remarks on increase or decrease, if any?

BOUNDARY MARKS IN SURVEY OPERATIONS.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the Hon. Mr. Trevor said: Under Section 122 of the Land Revenue Code, it rests with the Superintendent of Survey to determine the size, description, and material of the boundary marks to be employed according to the requirements of soil and climate. Where it may have been decided by that officer that earthen mounds should be substituted for stones, it is presumably because the stone system has not been found from experience to work satisfactorily, against the advantages and cheapness and economy of space claimed for that system by the honourable member, must be set the greater liability of stones to be shifted, displaced, and lost, particularly in muddy ground.

ENHANCED REVENUE ASSESSMENTS.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, the Hon. Mr. Trevor said: Government have no information as to details of cases in which the revised rates and classification have worked out to an increase of over 100 per cent., but have no doubt that such cases exist. Except in so far as there may be reason to suppose that the enhancements are wholly or partly due to error in measurement, classification, or calculation, in which case the assessments are of course open to correction, they must be accepted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Resolutions quoted by the honourable member, subject to the general orders as to the entire or partial remission of the excess which have been passed in sanctioning the settlement. These orders are to the effect that the enhancement on revision in any pot number or phalni tukra if in excess of 25 per cent. shall be leviable up to 25 per cent., in the first two years of the new lease up to 50 per cent., in the two years following, and so on without limit till it becomes leviable in full.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Vishu Raghunath Natu the Hon. Mr. Trevor said: Government must decline on general grounds to lay on the table correspondence connected with survey settlements, which has not been included in the published selections. I may explain, however, that the reference to the Secretary of State, which is mentioned in paragraph 17 of the Government Resolution on the Panvel Revision Settlement, and to which the honourable member's question presumably refers, was made in compliance with general instructions that in view of the difficulty of objecting to settlements which have already been sanctioned and introduced, he should be consulted beforehand in cases in which enhancements in excess of the ordinarily accepted limit were contemplated.

THE PETIT RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu, H. E. the Governor said: If the honourable member will refer to the Resolution No. 610, dated March 27, 1889, which was, by order of his Excellency-in-Council placed on the editor's table, he will observe that the purpose of the liberal contribution made by Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit was stated to be the creation and fitting of a laboratory for scientific medical research, and that the title of the institution expressed that object. The Resolution proceeded to thank the donor for supplying a want "which has long been felt by those most interested in promoting the cause of higher medical education in this Presidency." The building is still being applied to the objects then laid down. The Professor of Pharmacology did, indeed, submit certain requisitions for apparatus which, in the opinion of the medical advisers of Government, were too expensive and elaborate. It is the case that there was delay in responding to the indents for the apparatus which was approved; and the date mentioned by the honourable member is approximately correct as regards final completion. Directions were, however, issued to place meantime a part of the College (Chemical) Laboratory at the Professor's disposal; and these resources were larger than those enjoyed by Dr. H. V. Carter and Brigade-Surgeons Dymock and Lyon. The Professor's complaints were fully considered by Government, and difficulties were explained by him at length in a letter, dated June 24, 1892, to the Director of Public Instruction, but Government were of opinion that the Professor might well have made original investigations into the properties of Indian drugs pending the arrival of apparatus which he had asked for. To that extent Government held that the experience of the three years had been disappointing, but they are not aware that the Chair was condemned by them as a failure as in the terms employed in the questions put.

THE COST OF THE BOMBAY POLICE.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta asked: Will Government be pleased to consider the question of appointing a Joint Committee for the purpose of suggesting and devising equitable terms on which the liability of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to pay a proportion of the cost of the City Police may be taken over by Government in consideration of receiving a transfer of equivalent revenue?

The Hon. Mr. Birdwood replied: Government will be happy to consider any proposals the Corporation may desire to make on the subject.

EXECUTIVE VS. JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta enquired: Are Government aware of the open and public attacks made by their executive officers on some of the highest judicial officers of the Presidency? If they are, do they intend to take any remedial or preventive measures?

H. E. the Governor replied: The attention of Government has been drawn by means of certain questions put by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad as regards specific instances of what he appears to regard as undue and injurious criticism of judicial tribunals by Government officials. Some of these instances occur in official reports, others are in communications to the press. I am unable to see that any public advantage would be gained by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's questions, which are of a personal nature, being published through the medium of this Council; and I hope that he will accept the reply I am now making as covering his own as well as the Hon. Mr. Mehta's question.

The attention of Government having been drawn to the matter, they will give due consideration to the remarks complained of; and will take such steps, if any, as may be necessary for dealing adequately with the particular matter. Orders have been issued by the Government of India directing that administrative officers should refrain, in official reports available for issue to the public, from reflections upon the decisions of officers acting in a judicial capacity. It will obviously remain to be proved by experience what is to be regarded as an objectionable reflection and what is not. But I have no doubt that by careful editing of such reports by Government and by care on the part of reporting officers, causes of offence will be reduced to a minimum.

THE GUJARAT COLLEGE.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Mehta, H. E. the Governor said: I see from the resolution of the board of management of the Gujarat College that, in the opinion of that body, the undesirable decrease in the number of students during 1892-93 was principally due to the fact that "the College virtually remained without a principal in the interval between Mr. Waddington's going and Mr. William's coming." Nevertheless, the board considered that, taking it as a test, the result of the examinations was satisfactory, and it is hopeful that when the College is housed in its own building, which has been, or will be, I believe, commenced this year, the numbers will increase.

I see no reason to make the inquiry suggested by the honourable member nor can I see that any cause is yet shown for reconsidering the decision arrived at by the Government of his Excellency Lord Reay in September, 1886, to make the Gujarat College an aided institution, as proposed by the Educational Commission which visited Ahmedabad, and recommended by the Government of India. The progress of the College has on the whole justified confidence felt by this Government in 1886, that the enterprising and educated community of Ahmedabad would be competent to manage an Educational Institution of the collegiate class with the assistance given by Government and the funds collected by public subscription.

THE PRESIDENTS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

Answering the Hon. Mr. Mehta, H. E. the Governor said: A Collector of a District in his capacity as president of a Municipality is not amenable to the guidance and direction of Government in matters relating exclusively to the duties legally imposed upon him in that capacity. The correspondence to which the honourable member refers raised the issue whether certain documents, of which copies were asked for, were or were not public documents within the meaning of the Evidence Act, which the applicant, as a member of the public, was entitled to inspect. This was an issue for the president and not Government to decide.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Birwood promised that information should be given as to the resignation of the vice-president of the Yeola Municipality.

THE RIGHTS OF INAMDARS.

Answering the Hon. Mr. Ganpatrao Damoder Panse, the Hon. Mr. Trevor said: The liability of an Inamdar to pay his nazarana is essentially independent of his claims against his tenants, and I am not aware that in practice the working of Section 85 has ever resulted in the forfeiture of an alienated holding under Section 153. Government are not aware of any special promise having been made to the Inamdars in the sense suggested, and the consent of the Inamdar to the application of a survey settlement to an alienated village necessarily implies his consent to such changes in his relations with the occupants of land in his village as follow from that application under the terms of Section 217. Section 76 merely purports to extend to holder of alienated land, so far as they may be applicable and with certain special reservations affecting land held under special tenures, the privileges and restrictions applicable to occupants of Government land in regard to relinquishment or transfer of lands in their occupation.

THE REVENUE, EDUCATIONAL, AND JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Panse, the Hon. Mr. Trevor said: The Revenue, Educational, and Judicial establishments were revised generally in 1868 with regard to the conditions then existing. Since then additions have been made to the establishments as the need for them has been shown by the responsible heads of offices to the satisfaction of Government. Government do not consider it necessary to make such an enquiry as the honourable member suggests. It is better that the officers concerned should be left to submit proposals for revision of establishment when urgent need is felt.

THE OPIUM DEFAMATION CASE.

The Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonnell asked: Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter in the *Bombay Guardian* of August 4, signed "M. S. L." and purporting to be written by one of the persons convicted of defamation in a recent case prosecuted by the Bombay Opium Farmer, containing the statement, "the verdict of the magistrate was just what I had expected ever since I was informed that he had taken the papers in the case and gone to Mahableshwar to consult Lord Harris," and whether there is any foundation for the statement?

H. E. the Governor replied: I really do not know whether the magistrate alluded to came to Mahableshwar or not when I was there, but if he did he most certainly did not consult me or any other member of Government. He is quite incapable of such an impropriety. I may take this opportunity of adding, with reference to somewhat similar and equally erroneous statements that have been made in England as well as in India, that no member of Government has had anything whatever to do, either privately, demi-officially, or officially, with these defamation cases, either as regards their initiation or any of the subsequent proceedings.

PAPERS PRESENTED.

The Secretary (Mr. M. H. W. Hayward) presented to the Council the abstract of returns furnished by Departments in the Bombay Presidency to the Government of India showing value and cost of stores of Indian manufacture substituted for similar articles of European manufacture obtained on indent through the Secretary of State.

The Secretary also presented to the Council the following extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, to the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, dated the 21st July, 1894:—Turning then to the particular issue which you now raise, I am in the first place to remark that Government are not aware that there is any distinction, as your question would seem to imply, between the duties and obligations of official and non-official presidents of Municipalities. When a president, official or non-official, is asked to lay a communication before the Corporation, his compliance or non-compliance with the request must depend on the nature of the communication in question. Whether a president is bound to lay an application for copies of Municipal Records, or for information before the Corporation, when asked to do so by one of the general public, is a legal question which cannot well be answered without particular advertence to the circumstances of the particular case, and it is contrary to the practice of Government to lay down any rule on the construction of legal obligations.

(To be continued.)

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT FOR 1894-95.

THE following details of the Financial Statement were submitted by the Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Trevor, at the meeting of the Legislative Council held at Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday afternoon:—

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1894-95.

In connection with this branch of the subject, and with reference to remarks made in the course of the discussion on last year's Financial Statement as to the apparent tendency to under-estimate receipts and over-estimate expenditure, it may be as well before going further to recall the explanation then given of the general principle on which the annual budget is framed. Receipts are estimated, in the absence of any specific change in the conditions, on a consideration of the recent actuals including, it may be added, the latest figures available for the year current when the estimate is prepared. From this it follows that the growth of the estimate is commonly a little in arrears of the growth of the revenue. In regard to expenditure the reason that the actuals have fallen of late so much below the estimate is not so much that the estimates have been too high, as that provision has been made for costly schemes of re-organization, the realization of which has for various reasons been delayed. Two of the most important of these sources of apparent, not actual, saving will however be eliminated this year. The Police re-organization scheme has been sanctioned and the provision made for it will therefore be utilized in full, and the formation of a new Collectorate in Sind having been negatived for the present by the Secretary of State for financial reasons, the estimates will no longer be swelled by the sums provided for the last year or two in connection with it. The margin of probable saving which can be counted on this year is smaller than has been usual of late. Apart from this the financial position has been seriously affected for the worse by two important measures which were entirely unforeseen when last year's Statement was presented. In the first place, the whole of the Exchange Compensation allowance to officers paid from Provincial revenues has been thrown as a charge on those revenues. This amounted in 1893-94 to 3,36 and is expected in 1894-95 to reach a total of at least 6,26. This last calculation has been made on the basis of a 1s. 2d. exchange, and it is probable that the sum entered in the Budget will be found insufficient and that a considerable part of such savings as may accrue will have to be applied to meet the increasing compensation allowances. In addition to this heavy charge, the Government of India have, notwithstanding that the contract was expected to remain unaltered for five years, levied in 1894-95 a special contribution of 5,50 and have reduced the fixed allotment under I Land Revenue by that amount. Provincial revenues are not of so elastic a nature as to meet such demands without difficulty, and it was accordingly found necessary to reduce the Budget by 3,85 in order to maintain the minimum closing balance of 20,00.

The general result is exhibited below:—

	1893-94.		1894-95	More than 1893-94.		Less than 1893-94.	
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.	Revised.
Opening balance	35,58	38,31	38,51	2,93	20	..	...
Revenue	4,00,77	4,12,41	4,07,97	7,20	...	...	4,44
Expenditure....	4,13,62	4,12,21	4,26,18	12,86	14,27	...	...
Surplus	..	20	..	...	...	...	..
Deficit.....	12,85	...	18,51	5,66	18,71	...	...
Closing Balance.	22,73	38,51	20,00	..	...	2,73	18,51

The more important details are discussed under the various Major Heads in the following paragraphs. It must be explained that the demand by the Government of India having been made too late to admit of thet accounts being altered, it was agreed that the reduction of 3,85 above referred to should for budget purposes be effected through the Public Works allotment, and in the figures given under the various heads below that arrangement has been followed. It has been decided however that to avoid the loss and inconvenience which a stoppage of works in progress would entail, the reduction to be actually made in the Public Works grant should be 3,00 only, the remaining 85 being made up by reappropriation of 50 from the grant for village water-supply and sanitation, which will still stand at 1,34 as against 30 in 1890-91 and can well bear the reduction, and the balance from various small items.

REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS.

This is a head of expenditure only. The figures are as given below:—

Actuals—	Refunds and Drawbacks.
1890-91	1,89
1891-92	1,87
1892-93	2,16
1893-94—	
Budget	1,79
Revised	2,11
1894-95—	
Budget	1,97

Provincial revenues are debitable with a share of sums refunded under various Revenue heads corresponding to their share of the receipts under the same heads, as exhibited in Appendix A. The most important are under Land Revenue, Stamps, and Excise, and apart from extraordinary items or changes of system their amount varies generally with the magnitude of the transactions of the year under the corresponding Revenue heads.

The increase as compared with the Budget of 1893-94 occurs under the heads Land Revenue and Excise and naturally accompanies an expected increase of revenue.

ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS.

This is also a head of expenditure only.

	Actuals.			1893-94.		1894-95.
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Assignments—						
Cash	10,85	10,97	10,44	11,49	11,53	11,67
Alienations.....	76,91	77,35	84,88	78,41	84,96	85,36
Compensations—						
Cash	3,76	3,56	4,44	3,69	3,76	3,77
Total...	91,52	91,88	99,74	93,59	1,00,25	1,00,80

Under Assignments the Provincial expenditure consists of cash allowances to inamdars, district and village servants and officers, charitable and religious allowances (warshasans and devasthans) and the assessment less quit-rent of alienated lands. The cash payments do not show any great variation, and it may be remarked that they vary from year to year chiefly on account of disbursements of arrears. The introduction of revision survey settlements—in particular the correction of the areas of alienated land in Shikarpur, which was effected after the Budget for 1893-94 was framed, and has already been referred to in paragraphs 8 and 12 above—accounts for the large increase under Alienations.

Under compensations the Provincial head is made up of certain Salt and Opium compensations and a share in Excise compensations, and of sundry miscellaneous items, most of them being annually recurring charges. The renewal of abkari leases in the Native States is expected to involve some increased expenditure which has been provided for under Compensations.

The statement then proceeds with the departmental accounts under separate headings and concludes with

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

Three Incorporated Local Funds are under the control of Government, viz., the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, the Government Central Book Depot Fund, and the Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund. The figures for these are:—

	Actuals			1893-94.		1894-95
	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	Budget.	Revised	Budget.
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund—						
Revenue ..	38	43	42	48	43	43
Expenditure	23	22	55	27	30	33
Governme nt Central Book DepotFund—						
Revenue....	1,44	1,56	1,47	1,46	1,38	1,49
Expenditure.	1,03	1,51	99	1,61	90	1,20
Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund—						
Revenue ...	3,78	3,73	3,61	3,80	4,10	4,10
Expenditure	2,48	2,70	2,69	3,70	2,85	4,45

The increase in the Revised figures of the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund charges is due partly to the temporary appointment of a fourth Inspector and partly to an enhancement in the scale of Examiners' fees. In the estimates for 1894-95 provision has been made for the amalgamation of the establishment with that entertained for Factory Inspection.

The Revised estimates of revenue and expenditure under the Government Central Book Depot Fund have been reduced on the basis of latest actuals, the large falling off being on account of the purchase and publication of books. In 1894-95 the payment of a large honorarium will increase the figures over the Revised for 1893-94.

The delay in the introduction of the scheme for the improvent of village establishments in Sind accounts for the great difference between the Budget and Revised Expenditure figures of 1893-94. It is, however, honed that it will be introduced in 1894-95.

The only other Incorporated Local Funds are those administered by the District and Taluka Local Boards constituted under Act I of 1884. An administration report giving full details of their working, revenue and expenditure is published annually, and as their financial operations are not controlled direcly by Government, and do not fall within the scope of Provincial finance, comment is not necessary.

ACCOUNTS from Norway are rather discouraging. Visitors this year will find travelling much easier, but the landscape not at all so picturesque. Not for many years has there been so little snow on the hills nor the glaciers so easy to cross. On the other hand, the waterfalls at present are at their full power. The fact is that recent weather there has been rather exceptional. There was an unusually heavy winter, but this has been followed by a spell of such hot weather, especially in the Arctic circle, as has left the landscape now singularly free from snow. Salmon fishing has not been good, and whales have been scarce. The latter fact is not of much importance to the tourists, but greatly concerns the Norwegians. Not for many years had they so good a season as last year; and it came quite unexpectedly, after a series of lean years. Indeed so poor had been the returns that an expedition was fitted out, the Scotch and the Norwegians combining, for the Antarctic Ocean. There, though they did not find so many whales as they expected, they did very well with narwhals and other fish, and the venture paid. In the meantime, the fishing at home was unprecedentedly advantageous. At Skaaro, an island about 200 miles west of the North Cape, a correspondent saw at one time thirty-five captured whales, the average being nine or ten. In the last few years there has been an extraordinary rise in the price of whalebone, worth now over £1,000 a ton.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. RUSTOMJI M. PATELL 2ND JUDGE.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE PURCHASE OF A HORSE.

OOMER JAMAL VS. TRICUMDASS JEEVUNDASS.

In this suit the plaintiff, who is a commission stable-keeper, sued to recover from the defendant Rs. 400, being the value of a bay Persian horse, sold and delivered to him by the plaintiff in March last, and Rs. 15 as stable commission.

Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; while the defendant was represented by Mr. Cowasji Sethna, solicitor, and Vijayker, pleader.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: The summons in this case is to recover Rs. 400, the value of one bay Persian horse "sold and delivered to the defendant on the 31st of March, 1894, and Rs. 15 as stable commission." The plaintiff is a commission stable-keeper, and the horse alleged to have been sold was the property of one Mogul Ali Mahomed. On the summons the cause of action arises as on a special contract between the plaintiff and the defendant, and in his notice of the 2nd April last the plaintiff, through his solicitors, alleges that at the time of the sale defendant was informed that plaintiff had advanced moneys to Ali Mahomed on the security of this amongst other horses, that the horse in question was held as a pledge, and that the defendant had promised to pay for the horse to plaintiff and to no one else. These allegations were denied by the defendant in his reply. For the defence the purchase of the horse from the plaintiff is denied, the allegations as to the pledge and promise to pay plaintiff are denied, and full payment pleaded as made to Ali Mahomed, from whom the purchase was said to have been made. The suit is not framed in conversion, and the principle questions for decision are—(1) whether or not there has been a sale by the plaintiff either directly or through his servants to the defendant; and (2) whether the defendant agreed and promised to pay the value of the horse to the plaintiff as pledgee thereof; and (3) is the plaintiff under the circumstances of this case discharged by the payment to Ali Mahomed, the real owner of the horse. Ali Mahomed having recovered the value from the defendant was charged in the Police Court as "being, on or about the 8th of March, 1894, entrusted with certain property, to wit, Rs. 400, on account of Umar Jamal (the plaintiff), committed criminal breach of trust in respect of the same," and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default three months' imprisonment, and Rs. 400 out of the fine, if recoverd, were ordered to be paid to the complainant. This charge was based on an allegation that the Mogul, Ali Mahomed, had received advances on about 27 horses he had brought in the plaintiff's stables, and there was a balance due, and on the sale of the horse the recovery of the value should have been made by the plaintiff, or the Mogul having recovered it, ought to have accounted for it to the plaintiff and paid it over as against the balance due. The charge was not for having wrongfully taken away the horse but for having recovered the value, Rs. 400, and not accounted for it. Now under these circumstances the plaintiff seeks to make the defendant pay once more the value of the horse that he purchased, and I am of opinion that the suit is not properly constituted, and the remedy is misconceived. The evidence before the court does not support the plaintiff's case of a sale direct by the plaintiff or his servants to the defendant. It is admitted that the horse was selected by the defendant, and between him and Ali Mahomed the price settled and the purchase agreed upon on a special condition that the horse was to be accepted and the purchase completed if the horse was properly broken to harness by Ali Mahomed. The horse was kept in a shed which did not form a portion of the stables usually known as Oomer Jamal's stables, but which was put up temporarily on the other side of the road. The plaintiff and Ali Mahomed having come to that agreement, went over to the office in Oomer's stables, and there they mentioned the terms of their agreement either to the manager, Jassim, or to the clerk, Dattaji. But both of them declined to entertain such a conditional contract. Jassim, the plaintiff's manager, says he asked for the defendant's signature to a receipt or promissory note for the payment of the value, but defendant declined to sign, saying after the horse was broken in he would pay. Dattaji, on the other hand says "the defendant came with Ali Mahomed to the office, and defendant wanted to give his signature, but we refused to take it, as he said the condition was that the horse was to be approved if broken in. Govindji Mohunji, another clerk of the plaintiff's and who manages the plaintiff's law business, says defendant said he would either pay when the horse was trained and approved or pass his signature. "The sale was not made by me. Oomer was not at his office. His consent was not obtained." And yet in he Police Court, it was this witness who filed the complaint and said that the sale of the horse was made by him in presence of his master (Oomer) and with his consent, and the purchaser said he would pay the money to Oomer at the stable. Not only that, but to make the story a little more spicy, he went a step further and said his master (Oomer) gave orders to Ali Mahomed to take the horse to harness for the defendant. Plaintiff Oomer Jamal admits he was not present on that occasion, and Govindji is forced to admit that if he said in the Police Court that he sold the horse with his master's consent it was not true. As to the date when the above conversation took place all the witnesses differ. In the summons the date of sale is put down as the 31st March, Jassim fixes no date, Govindji says it was the 12th March, Dattaji says it was the 20th March, and Abdula, the jockey, gives the same date. The defendant and Ali Mahomed, however, fix the date of the sale as on the 9th March, and they are corroborated in this by the circumstance that on that day the horse was examined by Mr. Rogers, at Scott's stables, and passed as sound. Ali Mahomed says he sold the horse as his own and received the value in the same way as he had sold two other horses that stood in the same stables to the Tramway Company, and obtained a check for Rs. 700 for them in his own name. He also says in the previous year he had likewise sold three horses to one Gulam Nabi and received the price direct. In both the cases he said he had recovered the value without obtaining the plaintiff's leave or his bills, and his evidence has not been contradicted. It is also to be noted that no entry of the sale having been made in the plaintiff's books of account inviting the defendant with the value of the horse, either on the 12th or 20th March, and not until about a week after the horse was delivered and two days after it was paid for by the defendant, I am of opinion, therefore, that the sale was not made by the plaintiff or his servants, and there was no promise by the defendant to pay the plaintiff at his office. Nor is there any tittle of evidence that the defendant knew or was told, as alleged in the notice, that the horse had been pledged to the plaintiff. No witness has said that, and not a question has been put to elicit that circumstance. I am further of opinion that the defendant has made the full payment of Rs. 415, including the commission to Ali Mahomed, the owner of the horse, under a "bona fide" belief that the payment was to be made to him and not to the plaintiff. It was almost admitted by Mr. Gilbert that the sale on the 12th or 20th was only a conditional sale, and it was completed when the horse was broken in. But Mr. Gilbert also relied on two other grounds and contended that the plaintiff ought to succeed—first, as it was the known and established custom that for all sales made of horses standing in a commission stable the price was payable to the owner of the stables and not to the owner of the horse, and defendant must be presumed to have been aware of that, and his payment, if any, to Ali Mahomed, was of no avail as against the plaintiff; secondly, that Ali Mahomed must be taken to be the pledgee and plaintiff the pledgee of the horse, and Ali Mahomed could not give the defendant a better title than he had under section 108, of the Contract Act. As regards the evidence of custom, the only witnesses are the plaintiff and his manager Jassim. They have failed to prove that the custom is invariable, and they have been forced to admit that Mogul and Arab dealers or owners of horses directly recover the purchase money from the buyers when they are not in the debt of the owner of the stables on account of advances made to them. Plaintiff says they recover by his permission, but his clerk says once a month or so the Arabs recover the price direct when the balance is in their favour. No other evidence is given on the subject, but, on the other hand, the alleged custom must be held to be disproved, not only from the evidence given by Ali Mahomed of the recovery he made from the Tramway Company and Gulam Nabi, but from the unimpeachable testimony of Mr. H. Rogers, who said he knew of instances in which he had paid the purchase-money to the owners of horses, though the horses were standing in the commission stables. This disposes of the ground urged as regards the custom of the trade. Then there remains the argument advanced by Mr. Gilbert as to the plaintiff and his Mogul dealer occupying the position of pledgee and pledger, and the possession of the latter being such a qualified possession as not to entitle him to give a better title than he had under section 108, proviso to Explanation 1. I am of opinion that the case not having been filed in conversion, and the present cause of action being only law in contract and as of a sale direct to the defendant, this question does not arise. But even if it did, I think it is a misnomer to say that the plaintiff was a pledgee and his Mogul constituent the pledger of the horse. The latter was always in possession of the horse, fed him and groomed him at his own expense, took him about the town whenever and wherever he liked, and had the free disposal of his animal. At the best the horse having been kept in the stables of the plaintiff and plaintiff having made general advances of money from time to time, he could be said to be a factor with a lien. Even in the case of a pledge a special property only passes to the pledgee while the general property remains in the pledger, and the right of the pledgee, in the case of moveable property, is extinguished or waived when he relinquishes or lets go his possession, or consents to the pledger selling or alienating it. The plaintiff had best a right of retention or detainer, and the owner of the horse who personally had the control and dominion over his animal had the disposal of it. The plaintiff had no power to sell or otherwise to dispose of the horse without the consent of the owner The lien was lost immediately the horse was removed from the stables by its rightful owner and delivered to the buyer. (See Donald vs. Suckling, L. R. B. I., Q. B., 585). On the whole I am of opinion that the defendant bought the horse without any knowledge of the plaintiff's position in this, matter, he bought the horse "bona fide" of the Mogul and paid him and is discharged. The suitmust be dismissed with costs, Rs. 30, to defendant's pleader.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "BOMBAY GOSSIP."

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, lodged an information before Mr. Cooper, charging George William Spalding, proprietor of the *Bombay Gossip*, a comic paper, published every Saturday, with defamation, under the Indian Penal Code, and praying that the defendant might be arrested and dealt with according to law. The complainant, Dr. James Munday, who described himself as a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and Licentiate of Midwifery, Edinburgh, said in his information that he practised in Bombay, chiefly amongst the shipping population. There is published in Bombay a weekly paper, called the *Bombay Gossip*, of which, as appears from a foot-note thereto, one George William Spalding is the proprietor. Continuing the informant said: In its issue of the 11th August, there is printed an article commencing "Monday and Tuesday are rival ship doctors in Bombay Harbour and in the Docks." I say that I am the Monday therein referred to, and that the whole tone and scope of the article are calculated to injure, and as a matter of fact, have already injured me in my professional reputation, and to lower my credit amongst my friends and the public generally and to hold me up to ridicule and contempt. I specially complain of the passage commencing "Monday is the son of a retired apothecary of the local E. G. Hospital, who entered as an apprentice in the J. J. Hospital, and did not pass even for the apothecary business. He resigned and joined the Bombay police, left that, and steered his way to England, got some Scotch medical letters of the alphabet tacked on to his name, and burst out in Bombay as a full-blown disciple of Aesculapius with a dog-cart and a red-lamp over the entrance to his residence." I say this contains an untrue and garbled account of my professional career, my degrees at Edinburgh having been obtained after the usual course of study and examination. My name is duly entered in the English Medical Register, as is also that of my father, who also appears in the register as a Surgeon in her Majesty's Army. I further complain of the para. in which it is stated that Tuesday accuses Monday of negligently causing the death of a sailor, and of the insinuation that I am in any way a rival to the said Tuesday whoever he may be, or of comparing him to Robinson Crusoe's Friday; and I say that the effect of such an insinuation is to suggest that I am in the habit of committing constant breaches of that professional etiquette, which obtains in the profession to which I belong, and that such a suggestion is greatly calculated to injure my position amongst the members of that profession and to lower me in their esteem. The magistrate directed a summons to issue, making it returnable on the 31st instant.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

THE Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The course of exchange has much in it to cheer the majority who favour a high in preference to a low equivalent to the rupee. There is nothing more adverse than 1s. 1d. this afternoon (Saturday) and that rate is obtainable for wire either for ready or as far forward as March next year. It has been one of those sudden transitions that occasionally come about. Friday morning the rate was 1s. 0 29-32d., and though there were no buyers at the price nothing better was quoted; as the day wore on more firmness became apparent and private paper was more freely offered; exporters who hesitated to let their six months bills go at 1s. 1 3-32d. seem to-day to gladly contract at an advance of a sixteenth, and a fair if not a good amount of business has been done. News of an extra allotment of Council drafts for 7½ lakhs at 1s. 0 31-32d. telegraphed this morning, has also given a fillip to the market. As far as Calcutta goes the tea crop furnishes at the moment a fair supply of merchants' bills, while in jute ready and forward bills are also being offered, and considering that the import trade is dull and exceedingly little is being done in piece-goods, it will be seen that there is much to favour a return to a higher exchange such as has been witnessed to-day. Bombay also assists, in its gold exporting, to a re-establishment of the balance of trade in the direction of a higher exchange. As regards the money market there is an absence of plenty this week that seems to indicate a free absorption of Councils in the immediate future. As against exchange remaining steady at the present range of rates there is of course the almost chronic weekly import of silver. Reuter advises this (Saturday) morning £90,000 worth as shipped to Bombay, but even if the Bombay market remains able to absorb an appreciable amount weekly it is some satisfaction to see the trade in the article on this side of India dwindling away at the moment the Calcutta bazaar is dead. To the despondent, who say that the rupee is past praying for, there should also be balm in the public telegram of this morning announcing further great finds of gold in the Coolgardie district in Western Australia, and nearer home is the news from Southern India showing brilliant results at Nundydroog and Champion reefs, the outturn at the two places in July having been nearly double of what the aggregate was in May. And coming nearer still to the Presidency is the quite but steady work going on in Chota Nazpur; it is the fashion here to sneer at the bare mention of the district in connection with gold, but there can be no doubt the stuff is there and it needs only time, enterprise and money to discover it in paying quantities; a private syndicate persevering with one of the promising fields not far off the Bengal-Nagpur line has had much encouragement of late with a man in charge, who knows his work and who now writes to say that he will yet find the right spot or die in the attempt.

The latest conversion figures, showing a total of 40 crores tendered, make it even a greater marvel than when writing on Saturday, 11th inst. The market is staggered, not knowing what is coming next, and as a consequence business is much restricted and there is an absence of speculation. The Public Debt Office has made magnificent progress in the huge amount of work involved in preparation of anticipation interest, warrants and enfacements for reduced interest, and the permanent and additional staff have had a hard time of it; in fact the work could not have been better done or more rapidly, numbers of tenderers have delayed to call for their papers, believing them not to be ready, whereas they are. There is a variety of ideas as to the exact total of the 1842-43 loan, it may be as well therefore to state that on 30th June it stood in the books of the Public Debt Office at Rs. 27,83,01,000. Among the rumours of the week is one to the effect that the next act in the conversion will be the last, by which is meant that all remaining Fours of whatsoever year will be similarly and summarily dealt with, and that the Government are inebriated with the exuberance of tenderers as indicated by the 40 crores put in, and therefore see no necessity for tackling it loan by loan. This would be a more masterly way of dealing with the matter perhaps; in fact there are people here of opinion that there never was anything to fear and that the 1842-43 preliminary canter was a superfluity. After paying off on 1st November the outstanding notes of 1842-43, the Government will still have some 8 crores of surplus cash balance with which to face dissentients, and viewed in this way there is much to recommend the bolder policy. It may, however, be as well to say that more careful thinkers here, and men whose opinions as a rule are worth listening to, maintain that it would be wiser and safer to go at it more slowly, loan by loan, although they admit that as far as London goes no more favourable time could be selected for rushing the measure owing to the cheap money market there and the abnormal prices of standard stocks.

In the money market there is no change in quotations, but a certain shr

WRITERS AND READERS.

It was definitely arranged that Mr. Hall Caine's new novel, The Manxman, should appear on August 3. Mr. Hall Caine had already decided, before the three-volume question came to a head, to publish it in single volume. There can be little doubt that several other leading authors who are to have novels ready for the autumn, will follow suit.

Mr. Fisher Unwin is to publish the collected stories of John Oliver Hobbes in a six-shilling volume, which Mr. Aubrey Beardsley will illustrate. It will contain Some Emotions and a Moral, The Sinner's Comedy, A Bundle of Life, and A Study in Temptations. These Stories have appeared in the Pseudonym Library, and have all run into several editions. In America the writings of Mrs. Craigie have also been very popular, and no doubt there will be an American edition of the volume, which is to be ready in the course of the autumn.

A little time ago Mr. Heinemann published in two large volumes the English translation of Emile Michel's Rembrandt. He has now arranged to issue the work in monthly parts at 2s. 6d. each net, and the first will be ready on August 25. The sixteen parts will not only include all the plates in the volume edition, but several others that have never appeared. On an average, a part will have five full-page plates, two or three in each being coloured reproductions of Rembrandt's paintings and chalk drawings.

Messrs. Passmore and Alabaster are to publish a volume of Spurgeon sermons, with facsimiles of the notes he used when preaching them. His almost invariable practice was to preach from a single, not very large, sheet of notes. Sometimes the text was written out fully at the top, and then followed in brief lines, the divisions and the sub-divisions of the discourse. The idea is to precede each of a dozen sermons or so with the sheet of manuscript from which it was developed. The volume would thus show Spurgeon's personality in writing as well as in matter, and moreover it would be a sort of spurgeon mannual on how to prepare sermons.

Mr. Stuart J. Reid's monograph on Earl Russell, in the Queen's Prime Ministers, is now well forward, and will appear early in the autumn. It will make the ninth volume in the series, and so complete the list of Her Majesty's Premiers, excepting Lord Rosebery. Naturally, his life will come next, but of the writing of it nothing, we hope, is likely to be heard for a long time. Mr. Froude's Beaconsfield was the first, as it has been one of the most successful volumes of the series. Another to be mentioned beside it for popularity—if not indeed before it—is Mr. G. W. E. Russel's Gladstone, of which a revised edition has just been prepared.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B., in the August number of the Contemporary Review, will deal fully with his proposals for the Federation of the English-Speaking People. A thread of autobiography, as a key to the development of the federation idea in his mind, characterises the article, which is in the form of a talk. In order to expedite federation between England and the colonies, Sir George makes an important recommendation in reference to the reconstruction of the constitutions under which the latter are at present governed.

Professor Bain is the writer of the Memoir prefixed to the Philosophical Remains of the late George Croom Robertson, just published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. Professor Carey Foster and Mr. Leslie Stephen supplement Dr. Bain's article with several reminiscences of the distinguished scholar and teacher with whom they were so long associated. From Dr. Bain's account, it appears that Mr. Robertson and Mr. Spencer Baynes were recommended for the editorship of the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. The recommendation was made by Dr. Findlator, editor of Chamber's Encyclopædia, who himself had received the first offer. Robertson had been a contributor to the second-named publication. When Mr. Baynes became editor, he visited and obtained Robertson's co-operation as a contributor in Philosophy. The articles on Abelard, Analogy, Analysis, Analytic Judgments, Autonomy, Association, Axiom, Hobbes, were by Mr. Robertson. The bad state of his health prevented his writing the article on Psychology. Professor James Ward's substituted article on the subject is one of the finest contributions to the great Encyclopædia.

Professor Bain's Memoir—clear, exact, matter-of-fact, and wholly innocent of anything resembling emotion, is characteristic of the writer. Mr. Croom Robertson was during a great many years one of Dr. Bain's most intimate friends; he was, perhaps, his favourite pupil; he was the first in point of date, if not in eminence, of the long roll of Dr. Bain's first-prize men, yet his old teacher writes about him as dryly, one might say, as if Robertson had been any learned Professor whom he had known only through reading. It is only the careful, laborious detail, dry though it be, which revels how deeply interested Dr. Bain is in his late distinguished pupil. Dr. Bain supplies the cold outlines; the colour is introduced by Mr. Leslie Stephen in a short contribution, republished from the "Spectator," Dr. Maclure, one of Dr. Bain's professional brethren, under whom Robertson read Latin, is described in the Memoir as a man of a fair schoolmaster type. If Dr. Maclure were in the land of the living, he would scarcely like being described in that way by his old companion. But Dr. Bain is, and always was, candid. In his day there were too many Professors of the schoolmaster type in Aberdeen. Indeed, there is something pedagogic in Dr. Bain's own enumeration of the class prizes won by young Robertson, and the number of months, weeks, days a week, and hours a day, which the latter spent at Heidelberg, Berlin, and other German universities. Robertson was an excellent classic, mathematician and English scholar, as well as a psychologist and logician of great acuteness and profundity, and immense reading. No worker more laborious and conscientious than Croom Robertson ever lived. A few more years of active vigour, writes Dr. Bain, would have enabled him to leave a monument of the history of philosophy second to none. When Dr. Bain resigned the Logic Chair in Aberdeen, Mr. Croom Robertson was universally regarded as his destined successor. He preferred to remain in London, and Mr. William Minto was appointed to the vacant professorship. The volume of Remains consists of miscellaneous papers, articles from the Encyclopædia Britannica, and articles, notes, and discussions from "Mind," the periodical founded by Dr. Bain, and edited for many years by Mr. Robertson.

A new edition of the late Dr. Charles H. Pearson's National Life and Character: a Forecast," has just been published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. Since the appearance of the first edition in January, 1893, the book has been more generally dicussed than almost any philosophical work of the period. The first edition was reprinted in six months. The present edition was revised by the author a few days before his death. We may quote a short passage from the introduction:—"To the writer of these pages, what really seems most hopeful in the outlook for the future is the prospect that violent upheavals of society will be less and less attempted as the State appears to be the best expression of the wishes of the majority; and that some falling-off in the energy and acquisitiveness which are fostered by individualism will be compensated by the growth of what we may call partiotism, as each man identifies himself more and more with the needs and aspirations of his fellow-countrymen."

The "Toynbee Record" for July and August contains a full and interesting report of the Conference of School Managers recently held under the presidency of Mr. Kittle. This Conference was the fourth of the series. A paper on the duties of School Managers was read by the Rev. T. W. Sharpe, Chief Inspector of Schools. Twenty years ago Mr. Sharpe was, he says, consulted by the permanent head of the Education Department as to whether it would be possible to draw up some rules for the guidance of managers. His ideas on the question are set forth in the following extract:—"The co-operation of friends of little children is a thing that cannot be translated into official language, because it deals with such a variety of characters and needs, that brevity of statement and concise definitions are impossible. But while we know that, in one sense, a manager's duties are very wide and various, yet they all spring from one simple origin—what ought the life of a little child to be at its best? The only duty of a manager is to keep before him the picture of a little child, and to regard a little child under three conditions:—(1). The physical conditions of health necessary both for rest and action; i.e., a merry, well developed child. (2). The intellectual condition of attentive watchfulness; i.e., a questioning, not passively receptive child; a child seeking knowledge spontaneously and eagerly. (3). The moral and religious conditions of duty; i.e., a dutiful child that is being trained to look upon conduct as the greater part of life. These three considerations are the chief guides to a manager's duty. He need not be afraid of infringing upon the rights of the parents or upon the privileged position of a teacher, if he abstains from meddling where he has not studied himself. He must co-operate, but not meddle—he must understand before he speaks—he must defer to the wishes of the parents, and to the superior knowledge of the teachers in the details of method." Mere "loftiness of rooms," says Mr. Sharpe, is not a guarantee for pure air, for "can anything be stuffier than a stuffy church?" It is change of air that is wanted in schools.

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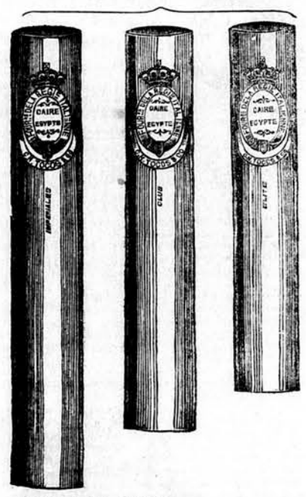

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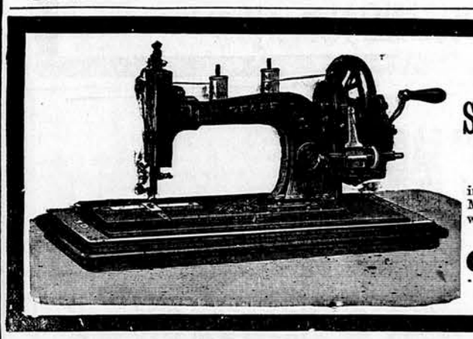

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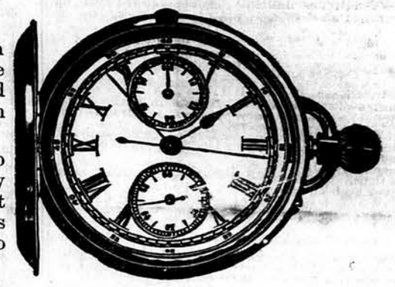

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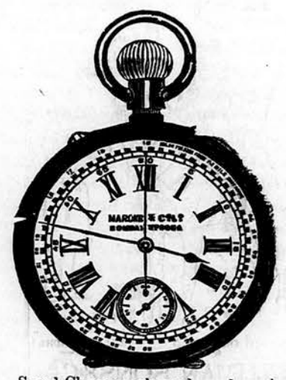

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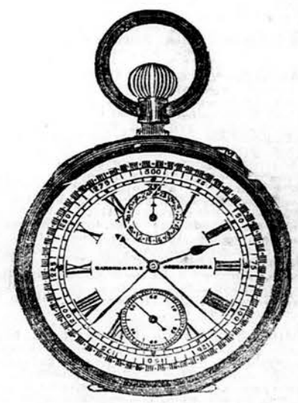

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